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THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY RANDALL PARRISH

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A.C. McCLURG
-CO-

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

Before St. Clair.

It was the gray dawn when Mademoiselle awoke me, shaking me soundly ere I could be aroused. That something was wrong I perceived instantly from the expression of her face, and sat up, glancing hastily about, expecting the approach of savages.

"What is it?"

"He is gone, Monsieur! Monsieur Brady is gone."

"Gone! you mean left camp. Why that is impossible; he could barely walk."

"But he is not here, Monsieur," she insisted. "See, it was there he lay. I will tell you all I know. I woke up in the night and thought of him of how hard it was for so strong a man to be so weak and ill. Then I got up and went over quietly to be sure he was all right. But he was awake, Monsieur, and said he was nervous and could not sleep. No, he told me he was not in pain, but complained of being cold. I spread more leaves over him, and he said that was better. Then—then he took my hand and kissed it, and begged me to go back and—and lie down. He was very nice and gentle, and smiled at me. So I went back, and crept into my leaves, and tried to sleep. He did not move, yet I lay there a long while thinking. I—think I cried a little, Monsieur, for I felt so sorry. At last I slept again. It was just a little light when I awoke once more, and my first memory was of him. I went over there and—and he was gone. I could see where he had rested in the leaves, and the blanket on the ground, but—but he was not there. I sought for him, but there was no trace—nothing. So I came and woke you."

I was on my feet, a feeling of dread tugging at my heart. I felt that I already knew what had happened, yet I could not tell her—not now, not until I was sure.

"He could not have gone far, Rene," I said hastily. "Perhaps to the river for a drink. Come, we will see."

The ground about the camp had been so trampled by our feet that, at first, I could not pick up the trail. Finally, taking a wider circle, I came upon softer soil and the imprint of his moccasins. I knew they were his because of one foot dragging, and the impression of his cane. They led down toward the river, and I followed swiftly, the girl close behind, until we stood at the edge of the stream. The man's trail ended there. I explored the bank for some distance up and down, but without result. There were tears glimmering in Rene's eyes, as I came back—she also was beginning to understand. Without a word I waded out into the water, and swam across to the other shore. There was nothing there—no sign, no mark of any description—and I came back to where she waited, wading out with dripping garments to the bank.

"There—there was nothing, Monsieur?"

"Nothing," I answered gravely. "He has not crossed over." I hesitated an instant, but could not resist the questioning horror in her eyes. "You understand, do you not?"

"You—you think," she faltered, "that Monsieur Brady has—has killed himself?"

"He has given his life for others, my girl—for you and me, and those soldiers of St. Clair's. Do you remember when he sent for me? He begged me then to leave him and go on; he asked it for your sake, as well as theirs. He told me it was my duty; that he was old, helpless, and his wound would not let him travel."

"And you refused?"

"Ah! I would not think of it, and at last, he promised to try again. It —it never occurred to me that he would do this."

She stood a moment, silent, tears on her cheeks, looking blindly out at the water. Then she sank upon her knees, holding the crucifix against her face. I could see the movement of her lips, but heard nothing; only I knew she prayed for his soul, and my own eyes were moist as I knelt beside her. Then I lifted her up by the hand, and we went back up the hill to the camp.

There was nothing to hope for in waiting, and all our duty lay beyond. Without the exchange of a word we packed what few things we had, and started, following the bank of the stream. It was the first of many days all alike full of hardship and peril Now and then we came to open land, but more often our course lay through tangled woods, or morasses choked with underbrush. At night we slept beneath leaves, seldom venturing upon a fire. The girl bore it all without complaint, seldom speaking except to ask some question, and ever holding me aloof in some strange, silent manner I could not comprehend. If I addressed her the answers were as if she responded to an order; nor could I read aught in her eyes but passive obedience. It was not often I caught their expression at all, for she stood before me with lowered lids and lips that faltered. At night I lay awake, listening to the wild life of the great woods, and thought of why she had so changed. The vivacious, saucy French girl had vanished; here with me was the silent, obedient Indian. Ay, perhaps that was it! I had taken her by force, by strength, and arbitrary command. She had witnessed my fight on the banks of the Maumee, she had seen me strike down the big warrior, and fling Girty —as if he had been a child—far out into the river. Then I had come direct to her, ordering her into the boat. I was no longer the lover, the asker of a favor. I was the conqueror, commanding obedience. I had borne her away with me as a chief might the maid of his fancy. I had taken the spoils of battle. The very act had reawakened all that was Indian within her—the old environment, the old life, the old subjugation of childhood days in the villages of the Wyandots revived instantly. She was an Indian, I a white man who had conquered—who demanded her life. She had come because she must, because the fates so ordained. I was, to her a master, a tyrant; my word was law, her part obedience. It was not love, but fear, which gave me such control. The thought shocked me, yet I knew it must be true. Nor could I speak the suspicion; I know not why, or how, yet she held me from her as if there were an invisible barrier between. I tried to speak, to explain, yet failed, fearful of what she might answer, dreading the result. If love had fled—and I was not even sure there ever had been love—I shrank from hearing it from her lips. So we went on in silence and heartache, along the dim forest aisles—she the slave, I the master. Oh, those were dreary days, long, lonely nights, as I watched her, anticipating her slightest wish, her eyes averted, her lips trembling as she answered me. Yet I dare not speak, dare not hope even—to her my protestations might be mockery, an insult worse by far than mere command. She could not understand honor between a white man and an Indian maid.

It was a miracle that we passed those leagues in safety, encountering none of the numerous bands of savages which I learned later, were flocking southward in ever-increasing force. They must have been all about us, yet in some way we passed between. No doubt this was because we kept off the trails, traveling straight through the woods by sun, halting, or turning aside at the slightest sign. We saw and heard Indians, but kept concealed ourselves. Once we heard their yelling in our rear, and once several shots rang out at some distance. Hiding on the banks of a silvery stream we watched a band of Miamis cross a mile below, and one night some noise aroused me, and I stared out through a coverlet of dried leaves at a spectral body of savages filing past in the gloom, as silent as phantoms. There must have been fifty of them, but they disappeared in the dim woods ignorant of our presence. I saw Rene sit up after they had gone, and then steal cautiously over and look it me. I lay quiet with closed eyes, the horrid suspicion in my mind that she contemplated flight; that she meant to join them. Very well, let her go, if that was all she cared; and my teeth clinched, as I watched her under lowered lashes; I would not lift a hand to prevent. But the girl went back to her bed of leaves and laid down.

It was a raw November morning that we came unexpectedly upon St. Clair's outposts. The ground was covered

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO

U-BOATS RENEW WAR VIGOROUSLY, SINKING 18 SHIPS

Fifty Persons Lose Lives in the Destruction of Italian Steamer in Mediterranean.

London, Aug. 4.—A dispatch to Lloyds this evening reported the sinking of the British steamer Badger and the sailing ship Ivo by German submarines. They brought the total ships reported sunk by submarines in the past 36 hours up to 18.

The latest victims were the British schooner G. C. Gradwell, the Italian steamers Letimbro and Citta Di Messina, and the Japanese steamship Kohina Maru. The G. C. Gradwell was a vessel of 156 tons, while the Kohina Maru displaced 3,146 tons. The Japanese ship hailed from Kobe.

The 15 ships included five of Swedish nationality; four British, two Finnish, one Norwegian, one Italian, one Japanese and one Danish.

It is believed that the loss of life in the latest burst of submarine activity has been heavy, especially in regard to the Italian steamship Letimbro, which was sent to the bottom in the Mediterranean after being shelled for half an hour by the submersible. Five of the lifeboats, containing men, women and children, were reported by survivors at Malta to have been smashed by shells.

Especial precautions were taken when the liner Philadelphia sailed from Liverpool. The steamer slipped quietly out of the Mersey river at 3 o'clock this morning. Among the passengers on board her are Walter H. Page, the United States ambassador to England, and Mrs. Page.

50 PERISH ON LETIMBRO

Rome, Aug. 4.—More than 50 persons, most of them passengers, perished when the Italian mail steamer Letimbro was shelled by a hostile submarine in the Mediterranean, according to the latest reports available today. The bombardment of this vessel while the passengers and sailors were taking to the boats was declared in high quarters to be a violation of the pledge that Germany gave to the United States to wage its submarine warfare in the future with due regard to the safety of noncombatants.

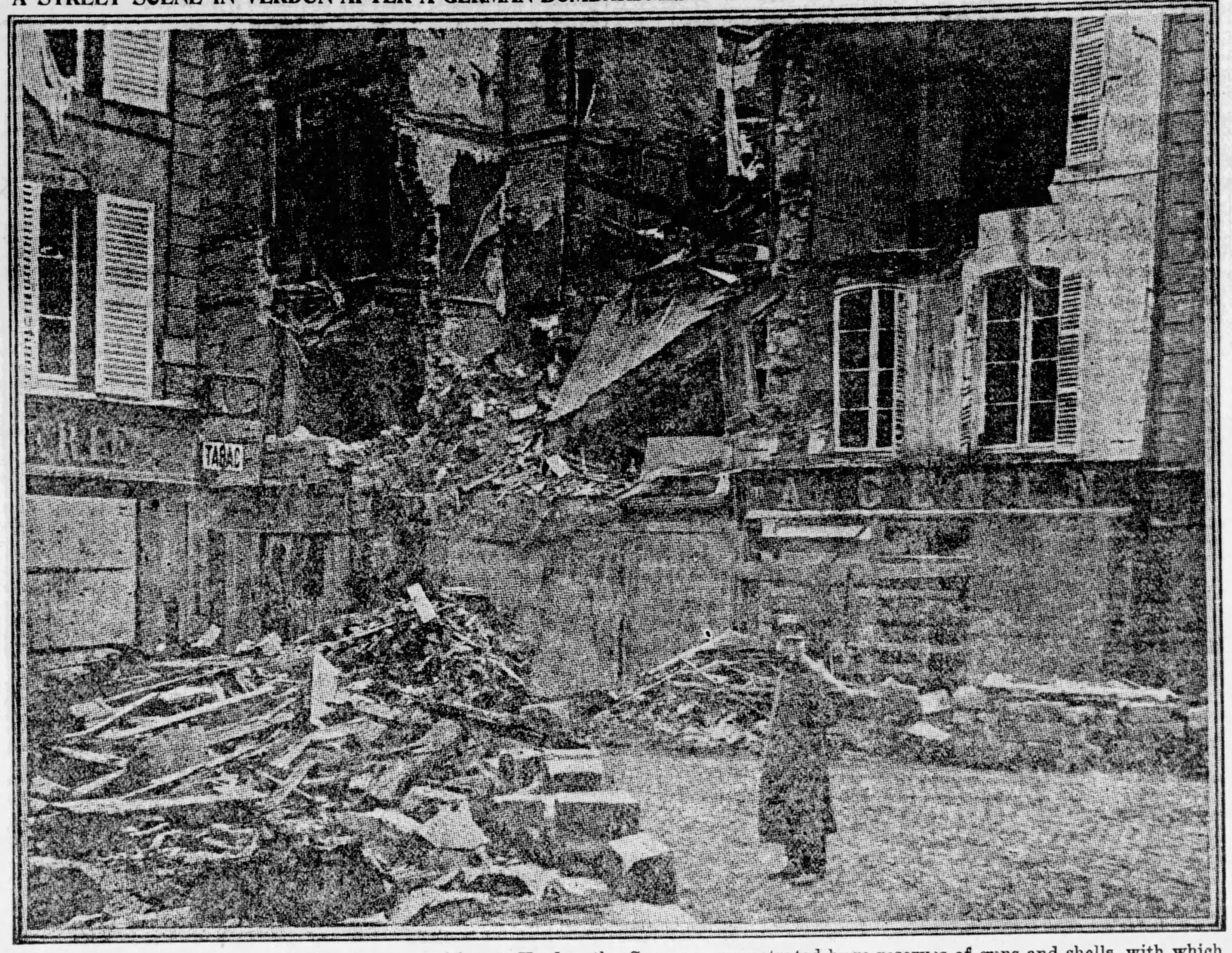
It is not yet known whether the submarine which bombarded the Letimbro and subsequently sank the steamer was of German or Austrian nationality, but it is expected that the United States will order an investigation and call sharply to the attention of the German government the fact that an unarmed passenger-carrying steamer was shelled by a Teuton submarine with fatal effect.

Hughes' Itinerary for Present Western Trip

New York, Aug. 2.—Following the itinerary of the western trip of Charles E. Hughes:

August 5, leave New York, evening.
August 6, Niagara Falls, resting.
August 7, Detroit, two evening meetings.
August 8, Chicago.
August 9, St. Paul and Minneapolis, two evening meetings.
August 10, Grand Forks, N. D., forenoon; Fargo, N. D., evening.
August 11, on the road.
August 12, Helena, Mont., afternoon; Butte and Missoula, evening.
August 13, Spokane Wash., resting.
August 14, Cour d'Alene, morning meeting; Spokane, evening.
August 15, Tacoma, Wash., morning; Seattle, evening.
August 16, Portland.
August 17, on the road.
August 18, San Francisco, evening.
August 19, San Francisco.
August 20, Los Angeles, seting.
August 21, Los Angeles, resting.
August 23, Reno, Nev., evening.
August 24, afternoon, Ogden, Utah; evening, Salt Lake.
August 25, Cheyenne, Wyo., evening.
August 26, Denver.
August 27 to September 1, Estes Park, Colo., resting.
September 2, Topeka, Kan., afternoon; Kansas City, evening.
September 3, on the road.
September 4, St. Louis.
September 5 Dexington, Ky.
September 6 and 7, en route to Maine, arriving in Portland the afternoon of the 7th.

A STREET SCENE IN VERDUN AFTER A GERMAN BOMBARDMENT -- THE EFFECTS OF HEAVY SHELL FIRE



In their attempt to force the French key position at Verdun the Germans concentrated huge reserves of guns and shells, with which they poured a continuous and destructive fire into the town. The bombardment was a daily feature, and scarcely any quarter of the town escaped. The dropping fire from high trajectory guns is responsible for a great deal of damage, and incendiary shells for another part.

—From London Sphere.

TREATY TO BUY ISLANDS SIGNED

Lansing and Minister Brun Affix Signatures to $25,000,000 Document.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Secretary of State Lansing and Minister Brun of Denmark today, in New York, signed the treaty between the United States and Denmark under which this country purchases the Danish West Indies for $25,000,000.

Secretary Lansing immediately notified Acting Secretary Polk, who made the announcement here.

Details will not be given out, officials here said, until the treaty is formally placed before the United States senate and the Danish parliament for ratification.

The treaty provides for the transfer to the United States of three islands, St. Thomas, St. Croix and St. John, which have been the subject of negotiations between the United States and Denmark for many years.

It is understood the administration will ask for ratification by the senate before the end of the present session, and while there may be some objection to the price, no really serious opposition is expected.

Secretary Lansing, who has been spending his vacation at Watertown, N. Y., went to New York to meet Minister Brun.

U. S. MARINES GAIN A DAY IN FRISCO TO PEKING TRIP

Peking, Aug. 2.—The record for transpacific travel from San Francisco to Peking by the southern route was lowered 24 hours when Corporal John Alexander and 14 privates of the United States marine corps arrived here for duty with the American legation guard of marines, after having been 34 days en route from San Francisco. The best previous record was 35 days and nine hours.

The party of United States marines left San Francisco by way of an army transport and at Guam, Marianna islands, transshipped to the U. S. S. Brooklyn, which brought them directly to Shanghai. They came from Shanghai to Pekin by rail.

Finds His Long Lost-Sister Has Been His Wife Nine Years When He Discovers Old Locket

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 5.—Husband and wife—but brother and sister. That is the tangled and distracting relationship that confronts Mr. and Mrs. Roger Newton. Newton is a graduate of Wisconsin university and is now a resident of Globe, Ariz. With his wife-sister, he is on his way to Eugen, Ore., to visit his parents for aid in untangling their strange relationship.

Newton was born in Spokane, Oregon; was placed in an orphanage as a small boy when his father, poor, was injured. He was adopted by Howard Newton, who moved to Reedsburg, Wis. The boy was well educated, and after his university degree went west. In Portland he met and became infatuated with Elizabeth Porter, a seminary student. Soon afterward they were married, and for nine years there was no suspicion of their relationship. Recently he found an old locket in a trunk and discovered it was a picture of his parents, taken prior to 1880. When his wife saw it she fainted, for they also were her parents.

STEP INTO OUR ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS

ELEPHAS OR LOXODON AFRICANUS.

St. Louis, Aug. 4.—The biggest elephant in the zoo here keeps cool these days with a palm leaf fan tied to his tail.

DOMESTIC ROOST-COCK.

Columbus, Aug. 4.—A W. K. banker of this place, when two hours late at the office, said his alarm clock was dead. A pet rooster always woke him at 6 a. m.

URSUS OR THALASSARCTOS MARITIMUS.

Cincinnati, Aug. 4.—Doubtful whether the zoo bear would eat out of his hand, a Kentuckian offered him a peanut. The ungrateful brute took three fingers also.

LACERTUS.

New York, Aug. 4.—Leading ornithologists here urge lizards as household pets instead of cats.

DOMESTIC ROOST-HEN.

Gnadenhutten, Aug. 4.—To prevent the terrific heat in this section from cooking the eggs as fast as his hens lay them, Bud Hosey has arranged a set of sprinklers back of the hens' nests. When an egg is laid it turns on the sprinkler which plays on the nest and keeps the egg cool until Bud arrives and gathers in the hen fruit.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

Early reports claimed 28 dead and 10 missing as the result of a cloudburst which visited the Barren Creek region of northern Tenenssee last week.

On August 4 the death list in New York from the infantile paralysis epidemic passed the 1,000 mark.

Four persons were killed and from 25 to 30 injured when the Katy Special on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad, was wrecked near Lancaster, Tex., last week.

In his notification speech President Wilson will emphasize national prosperity, with unprecedented foreign trade, usually little unemployment, increase in wages for workingmen, and growth of industries with excellent financial conditions.

Harry Monroe, who is credited with having converted Rev. W. A. Sunday, the evangelist, to Christianity, has died at his home in Chicago at the age of 68.

The most severe forest fires in several years raged in the northern part of lower Michigan last week. Continued hot weather and the lack of rain have caused the timber lands to become very dry. Several lumber camps have been wiped out.

Heat sufferers were given relief from the hot wave the early part of last week when it became somewhat cooler in a large part of the country. There was an immediate drop in the number of prostrations recorded daily in the large cities.

Investigation into the ammunition explosion on Black Tom island recently was continued during the week.

Judge John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, on August 1 took the oath of office of associate justice of the United States supreme court, to succeed Charles Evans Hughes. Chief Justice White administered the oath.

Reports of the latest air raid on England by Zeppelins show that the Germans are using a new weapon in their aerial warfare. It is an aerial torpedo.

The Bureau of War Risk insurance established two years ago when the war sent marine insurance freight rates to a prohibitive point, has made a profit for the government of more than $2,000,000.

DENIES THAT PEARY DISCOVERED THE POLE

Washington, Aug. 3.—Representative Helgesen, of North Dakota, yesterday afternoon, reopened the controversy as to who discovered the North Pole. He introduced a resolution to repeal the act of congress that made Robert E. Peary a rear admiral and extended the thanks of congress to him for discovery of the pole. The resolution states that the Peary "alleged discoveries are fictitious," and that Secretary of the Navy Daniels has so learned.

MEXICO LIMITS THE DISCUSSION

Note From Carranza Wants Commission to Solve Points in Previous Message.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Gen. Carranza's reply to the last American note accepting his suggestion for a joint commission to adjust border differences, but proposing a broader scope for the commission's work, was delivered to the state department today by Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican ambassador designate. It announces the appointment of three Mexican commissionrs with instructions to "devote their attention preferably to the solution of the points mentioned in the previous note."

Thus, the de facto government apparently rejects the proposal that the commission consider other questions than the military situation, and limits its dscussons to the subjects originally suggested by Carranza—withdrawal of American troops from Mexilo; formulation of a protocol to cover future operations against bandits and investigation of interests which may have promoted border raids. Whether this will be satisfactory to the U. S. government has not been indicated. The note was in Spanish and when he went to today's cabinet meeting Acting Secretary Polk declined to discuss it until an official translation could be made.

If it is accepted the next step will be negotiations between Mr. Polk and Mr. Arredondo to fix the time and place for meetings of the commissioners. President Wilson already has under ronsideration a score of names suggested for the American membership.

The Note Itself.

The text of the note follows:

"Mr. Secretary:

"I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency the following note which I have just received from my government:

" 'Mr. Secretary:

" 'In due reply to the courteous note of the department of state dated July 28, 1916, I have the honor to say to Your Excellency that the First Chief of the Constitutionalist army in charge of the executive power of the Mexican republic congratulates himself upon the laudable efforts of the American government to arrive at a solution of existing differences between the two countries, and, to that end considering it of the greatest importance that a prompt decision be reached of the points which have caused the existing differences between the United States and Mexico, referred to in the note of the Mexican government dated July 4 last, has seen fit to appoint at once a commission of three persons constituted by Lioenciate Luis Cabrera, Engineer Ignacio Bonillas and Engineer Alberto J. Pani, to whom instructions have been given to devote their attention preferably to the solution of the points mentioned in the previous note of this department. Licenciate Eliseo Arrendondo has been authorized to treat with the department of state the matter of details relating to the place and date in which the commissioners of the Mexican government should meet the commissioners of the government of the United States in order to commence their labors.

" 'I reiterate to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

" 'C. Aguilar,

" 'Secretary of Foreign Relations.

" 'I avail myself of this new occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

" 'Arredondo.'

U-BOAT PLAYS HIDE AND SEEK WITH ENEMIES

Deutschland Gets Safely Outside Three-Mile Limit and Submerges.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 3.—Somewhere out in the Atlantic today the German merchant submarine Deutschland and allied warships were believed to be playing hide and seek as the undersea boat sped homeward after passing out the Virginia capes last night.

The Deutschland submerged a mile off the coast shortly before 9 o'clock, and, so far as known here, was unobserved by the allied warship partol guarding the capes against her escape.

One of the last acts of Capt. Koenig and his crew, according to Capt. Hinsch of the tug Timmins, which acted as her convoy from Baltimore to the capes, was to stand on the deck of the submersible and give three rousing cheers for America and the American people.

The final dash was virtually without incident. Eighteen miles up the Chesapeake bay, at the crossing of the Old Point and Cape Henry channels, the submarine began to gather speed, and soon was hurrying towards the Atlantic. With only a slight delay after reaching the Capes she dashed into the sea and submerged. Only one warship, a United States torpedo destroyer, was sighted by the submersible in her entire trip from Baltimore, Capt. Hinsch declared.

Off the Virginia Capes, a solitary British cruiser steamed slowly back and forth today watching the "rat hole," which had already delivered its deep sea rodent to the mercies of the ocean waters. The cruiser is the sole unit remaining of the allied British and French squadrons that took up the wait for the Deutschland shortly after the German submarine thrilled the world by crossing the broad Atlantic and reaching an American port.

The other allied warships, variously said to number from four to seven, are combing the ocean in pursuit of the Deutschland.

"But she will not be caught," was the declaration made today by Capt. Hinsch, port captain of the company which owns the submarine. "German genius designed the Deutschland and she is manned by German daring. She will get through."

Capt. Hinsch also declared his belief that the Bremen, sister ship of the Deutschland, would arrive safely.

"The Bremen is on her way to this country," he said. "She is making her way safely. She has not been captured or destroyed by the enemy, nor will she be. Some of these days she will dash into an American port just as the Deutschland did.

"The allied cruisers will interfere with neither the Deutschland nor the Bremen."

Capt. Hinsch is the happiest man in Norfolk today. He had guarded the Deutschland like an infant from the moment she poked her stubby nose out of the heavy waters off the capes, more than three weeks ago, until she once more set forth into the same waters.

The American naval patrol that was ordered to the capes to see that the Deutschland was given a square deal and that there was no violation of United States neutrality, was broken up today. The cruiser North Carolina, which headed the patrol, steamed out of Hampton Roads for Newport. The destroyers that had shared her patrol were sent to their regular stations.

Not a single mishap marred the carefully laid plans of the Germans to get away from the United States.

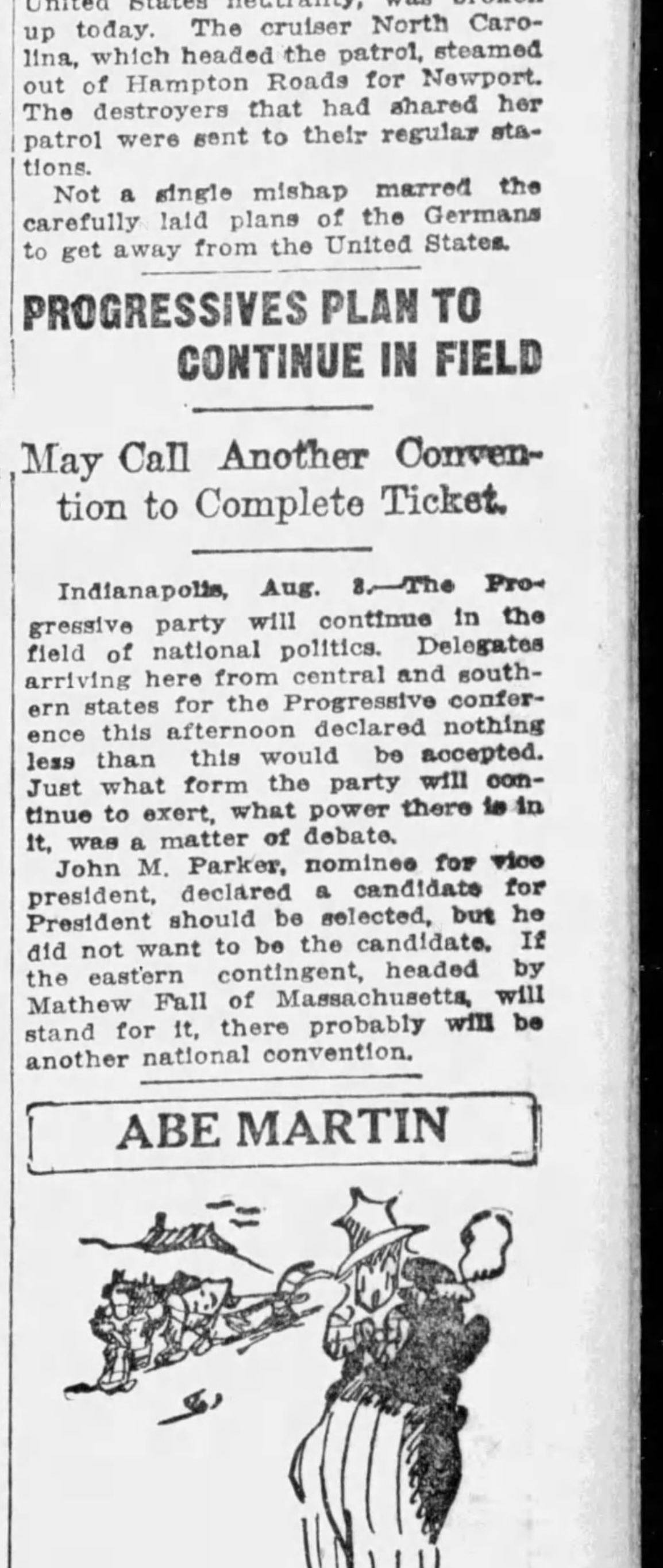
PROGRESSIVES PLAN TO CONTINUE IN FIELD

May Call Another Convention to Complete Ticket.

Indianapolis, Aug. 3.—The Progressive party will continue in the field of national politics. Delegates arriving here from central and southern states for the Progressive conference this afternoon declared nothing less than this would be accepted. Just what form the party will continue to exert, what power there is in it, was a matter of debate.

John M. Parker, nominee for vice president, declared a candidate for President should be selected, but he did not want to be the candidate. If the eastern contingent, headed by Mathew Fall of Massachusetts, will stand for it, there probably will be another national convention.

ABE MARTIN



One o' th' best kinds o' preparedness is makin' friends.

Some girls have a peaches-an'-cream complexion, an' others prefer th' deeper tomato shades.

THE SON of TARZAN By Edgar Rice Burroughs

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CHAPTER I.—Continued.

When the party returned aboard the Marjorie W., Paulvitch was accompanied by the ape, who seemed anxious to follow him. The captain interposed no obstacles to the arrangement, and so the great anthropoid was tacitly admitted to membership in the ship's company.

Once abord, he examined each new face minutely, evincing the same disappointment in each instance that had marked his scrutiny of the others.

The officers and scientists aboard often discussed the beast, but they were unable to account satisfactorily for the strange ceremony with which he greeted each new face. Had he been discovered upon the mainland, or any other place than the almost unknown island that had been his home, they would have concluded that he had formerly been a pet of man; but that theory was not tenable in the face of the isolation of his uninhabited island.

He seemed continually to be searching for someone, and during the first days of the return voyage from the island he was often discovered nosing about in various parts of the ship; but after he had seen and examined each face of the ship's company and explored every corner of the vessel, he lapsed into utter indifference of all about him. Even the Russian elicited only casual interest when he brought him food. At other times the ape appeared merely to tolerate him.

He never showed affection for him, or for anyone else upon the Marjorie W. Nor did he at any time evince any indication of the savage temper that had marked his resentment of the attack of the sailors upon him at the time he had come among them.

Most of his time was spent in the eye of the ship scanning the horizon ahead as though he were endowed with sufficient reason to know that the vessel was bound for some port where there would be other human beings to undergo his searching scrutiny. All in all, Ajax, as he had been dubbed, was considered the most remarkable and intelligent ape that anyone aboard the Marjorie W. had ever seen.

Nor was his intelligence the only remarkable attribute he owned. His stature and physique were, for an ape, awe-inspiring. That he was old was quite evident; but if his age had impaired his physical or mental powers in the slightest, it was not apparent.

An so at length the Marjorie W. came to England, and there the officers and the scientists, filled with compassion for the pitiful wreck of a man they had rescued from the jungles, furnished Paulvitch with funds, and bid him and his Ajax godspeed.

Upon the dock, and all through the journey to London, the Russian had his hands full with Ajax. Each new face of the thousands that came within the anthropoid's ken must be carefully scrutinized, much to the horror of many of his victims; but at last, failing, apparently, to discover whom he sought, the great ape relapsed into morbid indifference, only occasionally evincing interest in a passing face.

In London, Paulvitch went directly with his prize to a famous animal trainer. This man was much impressed with Ajax, with the result that he agreed to train him for a lion's share of the profits of exhibiting him, and in the meantime to provide for the keep of both the ape and his owner.

And so came Ajax to London, and there was forged another link in the chain of strange circumstances that were to affect the lives of many people.

CHAPTER II.

"TO SEE AJAX."

Mr. Harold Moore was a bilious-countenanced, studious young man. He took himself very seriously, and life, and his work, which latter was the tutoring of the young son of a British nobleman. He felt that his charge was not making the progress that his parents had a right to expect, and he was just now conscientiously explaining this fact to the boy's mother.

"It's not that he isn't bright," he was saying; "if that were true I should have hopes of succeeding, for then I might bring to bear all my energies in overcoming his obtuseness; on the contrary he is exceptionally intelligent, and learns so quickly that I can find no fault in the matter of the preparation of his lessons. What concerns me is the fact that he evidently takes no interest whatever in the subjects we are studying. He merely accomplishes each lesson as a task to be rid of as quickly as possible, and I am sure that no lesson ever again enters his mind until the hours of study and recitation once more arrive.

"His sole interest seem to be feats of physical prowess and the reading of everything that he can get hold of relative to savage beasts and the lives and customs of uncivilized people. Particularly stories of animals appeal to him. He will sit for hours together poring over the work of some African explorer, and upon two occasions I have found him sitting up in bed at night, reading Carl Hagenbeck's book on men and beasts."

The boy's mother tapped her foot nervously upon the hearth-rug.

"You discourage this, of course?" she ventured.

Mr. Moore shuffled embarrassedly.

"I—ah—essayed to take the book from him," he replied, a slight flush mounting his sallow cheek; "but—ah—your son is quite muscular for one so young."

"He wouldn't let you take it?" asked the mother.

"He would not," confessed the tutor in considerable embarrassment. "He was perfectly good-natured about it, but insisted upon pretending that he was a gorilla and that I was a chimpanzee attempting to steal food from him. He leaped upon me with the most savage growls I ever heard, lift-

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Continued From First Page.

with snow, and the little pools were skimmed over with thin ice. It had been too cold to rest, and we had walked much of the night, afraid to build a fire. Chilled to the marrow by the icy wind that swept through the trees and buffeted us, I had wrapped the girl in our only blanket, fastening it about her head and face, hurt as I did so by the dumb, patient, bewildered look in her eyes. She tried to protest, yet at my first stern word ceased and wrapped herself closely in the folds. We had crossed a light depression, skirting an opening in the woods, advancing with some caution because of trampled places observed in the snow. I was in front breaking the trail that she might have easier marching, when suddenly a men stepped out of a thicket, and with gun at my breast roughly commanded a halt. I paused instantly, uncertain as to which side the challenger was on, yet a glance at his face and dress reassured me.

"Who are yer? an' what do yer want?" he asked suspiciously.

"I am an officer of the Fort Harmar garrison," I answered, "with news from the North. To what command do you belong?"

"The Kentucky militia," he acknowledged sullenly. "Colonel Oldham."

"Where is your colonel?"

"Back yonder on that rise o' ground; you kin go on, but I'll keep an eye on yer."

We left him, following the direction pointed out, hearing him call to some one in our rear, yet paying no heed. The very ease with which he had passed us on was evidence enough of lax discipline, and small conception of the danger of the command. There was a plain track through the snow, which led to a camp fire blazing cheerily in a grove of trees, with maybe a dozen men clustered about it. No one appeared to notice us as we drew near.

"Which is Colonel Oldham?" I asked, glancing about the group. One stood up, a smooth-faced, ruddy-cheeked man of fifty, with iron-gray hair, and eyes that looked as if they laughed easily. I liked him at first glance.

"That is my name," he said shortly. "What is it? St. Denis, man!" as his glance swept over me, "you look as if you had been far from the settlements and had a hard trip."

"I have, sir; I come from the Maumee. I am an officer of regulars with news of importance for St. Clair."

Every eye was on me now and Oldham took a step nearer.

"The Maumee!" he exclaimed. "Ay, that is a journey. News for St. Clair, you say—what news? There was a rumor down below that the Indians of the northwest were mustering. Know you anything of that?"

"They have already mustered, sir. I was at their rendezvous. Even now they are at my heels—the whole of them, Shawnees, Miamis, Delawares, Wyandots and, for all I know, as many more. There are white renegades with them, and English officers I suspect—I saw Hamilton myself on the Maumee and he evidently was managing affairs."

There was a muttering of voices, and Oldham let out an oath.

"Well, sir, I believe it, but I'll be hanged if you can make St. Clair. The arrogant old fool may listen to you, but I doubt even that. He thinks this is a pleasure party we are on. What do you think he did a week ago?"

I looked at him uncomprehending, stunned by such mutinous words openly spoken.

"Sent back a whole regiment of regulars on a wild goose chase after deserters, and we within fifty miles of the Miami towns."

"What force have you here?"

"Less than fourteen hundred—all militia but one regiment. From the Maumee, Ensign? and did you come through alone with that squaw?"

I glanced back at her, standing silently behind me, the blanket drawn over her head and face.

"Take it off, Rene," I said quietly.

"Yes, Monsieur."

Her hands obediently threw the wrapping aside, permitting it to drape over her shoulders. She lifted her head, and stood facing them, with eyes centering upon Oldham. He gasped, and jerked the hat from off his head.

"I beg your pardon," he stammered. "A white woman?"

"A French girl, sir, whom I found with the Wyandots. Can you send us back to St. Clair?"

He stared at her so long, hat still in hand, that I thought he did not hear. An officer touched him on the shoulder and spoke a word.

"Ah, yes, certainly—St. Clair. At once, sir, but I don't envy you your reception. By Jove, I lost my wits seeing such a woman as that here in this whole. Someone send Masters here."

He came quickly, a youngish lad, with white hair and eyebrows, but intelligent face, who never took his eyes off Rene. Oldham spoke brusquely.

"Take this officer and the—lady to General St. Clair at once. Tell Butler I say it is important, that he be given immediate interview. Here, wait! get the lady a horse somewhere. Captain, can he take yours?"

"With pleasure, sir; I will fetch the animal."

They watched us depart until we had crossed the ridge, Masters and I trudging through the snow at the horse's head. Rene had drawn up her blanket, but I could see her eyes watching me, when I glanced around at her. It was not long, however, until we came out of the forest, into a bit of lowland near the river, where a dozen tents, grimy and dirty looking, stood on the bank. There were soldiers everywhere, gathered about camp fires, with a few guards patroling beats along the forest edge. Masters led the way through the motely crowd up to the central tent. There was a delay there, Rene sitting motionless in the saddle, and I waiting impatiently beside her. At last Masters came back.

"He will see you, sir."

"Very well; are there any women in camp?"

"A few, sir; 'non-com' wives mostly, washerwomen and cooks; they are in those two tents there—the officers' kitchens."

"Take the lady over there, and leave her in good hands. Rene."

She looked down at me.

"Yes, Monsieur."

"This soldier will take you to some women who will take care of you until I come. You will wait for me."

"Yes, Monsieur."

I waited until they started, and then advanced to the tent. A tall, slender man, in a colonel's uniform, pointed the way within, and I stepped through the narrow opening. The interior was plain—a bearskin stretched on the ground; two officers on camp-stools against the canvas; a sentry beside the open flap standing motionless; a rude table of one unplaned board, and behind it, seated, St. Clair. He was a spare man, with broad shoulders and prominent nose, wearing a long queue of thick, gray hair, which was plainly visible below his three-cornered hat. He was attired in a blanket coat, with hood dangling down his back. I had met him once, but it was clear he retained no recollection of me, as he surveyed me coldly across the table.

"Well, sir," he snapped, "Colonel Oldham says you bring news. Who are you?"

"Ensign Hayward, of Fort Harmar," I answered, bringing up my hand in salute. "I was sent with a message to the Wyandots."

The stern lines of his face broke into a grim smile.

"Ah, yes, I recall that. One of Harmar's fool notions. Told him as much when I got back. Well, your peace offering didn't do much good, did it? I hear there is hell brewing in those north woods."

"It is already brewed, sir. The tribes have got together to crush you. They rendezvoused on the Maumee."

"Huh! that is a ways away. No great danger from that source till we're ready. What tribes were there, do you know?"

"I saw them, sir; Wyandots, Pottawattomies, Shawnees, Delawares and Miamis. There were also some Ojibwas, and a sprinkling of others, mostly young warriors."

"Who heads the conspiracy?"

"Little Turtle, of the Miamis, but there are Englishmen with them also; Hamilton himself was there."

"The cursed hound; so you were there, with them, hey? a prisoner?"

"Yes, General; a scout named Stephen Brady and I. We got away by means of a canoe on the river."

"Where is Brady? I know the old coon."

"He died, sir, and I came on alone."

No one spoke, and I went on.

"It was a hard journey, and there were many delays on the way. I came as quickly as I could, sir, but I don't think the savages are far behind."

"Oh, don't you, indeed," sarcastically. "It was not advice I was asking, and as to what is in front of us my own scouts keep me posted. You're young, and easily frightened. I happen to know there isn't a hostile Indian within 50 miles of us—not a bloody one. I don't care what they do up on the Maumee. We'll go on to the Miami towns tomorrow, raze them, and be back to the Ohio before that bunch gets started. I doubt if there is a shot fired. It's all a big bluff, sir; we've got them frightened half to death. I wrote Washington so a month ago."

I stood before him, stunned and bewildered by his obstinacy.

"Am I to understand, General St. Clair, that you question the accuracy of my report?"

"No, sir!" his cheeks flushed. "Only, my young friend, there is nothing to it. This expedition is not interested in what Hamilton is doing on the Maumee. He doesn't dare attack us with his mongrel savages. If he did we'd give him a belly full, and a fine story to send back to England. Come, gentlemen, let's get to more serious affairs. You may go, sir."

I pased out, dazed, unseeing. So this was the man in whose hands rested the fate of the northwest. This was the end of my toil and suffering; this the reward for Brady's death. He had sneered at me, turned me away with a laugh. For a moment I stood shaking from head to foot; then hot anger seized me, and brought me back to life. By heaven! he would learn yet which of us was the fool.

To Be Continued.

Your Wheat Crop

need cost you about one-half to sow if you will send me your name and address and the names and addresses of two neighbors who grow wheat and tell me how many acres you will sow.

EXAMPLE.

If you sow 50 acres you will use around 100 bushels of your wheat (at 2 bu. per acre. Perhaps you will clean and grade it and sow 1½ bu.) 100 bushels are worth at market price about.........$125.00

We will send you a better variety, almost winter proof and extraordinarily productive, to sow the 50 acres for 75.00

You will have cash left....$ 50.00

Read What Other Farmers Say About This Wheat

My crop was 70 acres and yielded 49 bu. per acre, 3,430 bushels."—Jarrett. "Will yield twice as much as others."—Curry. "Everybody says it is the finest they ever saw. I will sow 100 acres."—Gordon. "Yielded 55 bu. per acre. Beats any wheat ever raised here."—Horton. "The possibilities of this wheat are unlimited."—Easley. "This is my third year and I have as fine a crop as I ever saw."—Wishmeyer. "I have 8 acres of the wheat and believe it will thresh 500 bu."—Austil.

A DOUBLE MONEY MAKER.

If you are going to put out a crop of wheat you better get my proposition for seed for one acre or 100 acres. I mean exactly what I say. Send your address and two others who will sow wheat and get full particulars, hundreds of printed letters, reproduction of photographs, etc. It will mean money saved now and a bigger crop next harvest. Start now to make more money from wheat.

The supply of this Double-Money-Maker-Wheat is limited. This suggests prompt action. Write me today.

W. A. Eshbach, Mgr., Dept. 38., Indianapolis, Indiana.

From a Soldier.

You let me go without a sign of fear,
Your brave good-by doth linger with me yet,
And though you would not turn me by a tear,
I saw your eyes were wet.

And was it that your love was any less
Than those who keep their men from duty's quest,
Nay, it was more, for with unselfish joy,
You loved my honor best.

—Jennie Fraser in the London Gentlewoman.

Here's Champion Mother.

Mrs. Mary Woolsey of Omaha, Neb., claims the title of champion mother. At 22 she is the mother of seven children, six of whom are living, and the stepmother of seven. She is five feet tall and weighs 120 pounds. When she was 14 years old she married a widower with seven children.

THE FARMSTEAD
JENNINGS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

I own a colt that is troubled with a wart in its ear. I would like to have some reader give me a remedy that will remove the wart and not injure the colt.—P., Virginia.

Hay Barracks.

When the rains make hay harvest so unfavorable as was the case in 1915 it is important to provide suitable roofs under which the hay may be placed as rapidly as it can be cured sufficiently. While the substantial barn is always first to receive consideration it frequently happens that more or less additional storage is desirable.

In many cases this addtional space for hay may be provided at small expense by planting telegraph poles suitable distances apart, connecting these with plates make of plank and on these plates placing a roof of metal or some prepared roofing materials. Such a structure may be built in short order and at small expense. Farm laborers may even do the building.

If a more durable and larger structure is desirable there is nothing superior to the plank frame hay barracks which may be 24 to 40 feet in width and as long as may be necessary. These are constructed on concrete piers one foot wide and four feet long placed 14 or 16 feet apart. The framework is anchored to these concrete piers by means of bolts and stirrups and additional spans may be added to the length of the building at any time with slight cost.

One of these barracks 36 feet wide 20 feet high will hold 25 tons of hay for each span in length and the wagons may drive through each span so that each span may be filled separately and when fed out separately the empty spans may be used to shelter stock or farm tools, thus making the building serve two purposes. Where they are built 20 or more feet in height it is advisable to enclose the upper part of the structure with pine siding to prevent rain or snow from blowing in. It is also advisable to have the building extend east and west so that the west end may be entirely enclosed with siding.

Where hay is racked up in the open field it will not require many years for enough hay to be ruined from exposure to build one of the hay barracks of the most durable character.

Serum and sanitation make the best preparation for the warfare against hog cholera.

THE DAIRY

Experiment in Breeding.

An interesting departure from the usual scope of experiments with live stock has been made by the Kansas experiment station at Manhattan in co-operation with the animal husbandry division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. A breeding experiment has been started with beef breeding cows that is to run for 20 years, the purpose being to ascertain whether or not there is a specific type of cow which can be relied upon to produce beef calves of prize winning merit.

Twenty Shorthorn cows have been put into this experiment, and were selected by Professor W. A. Cochel of the Kansas State Agricultural College and W. F. Ward, senior animal husbandman in beef cattle investigations, of the department of agriculture, from the herds of the best Shorthorn breeders in the country. They were not selected upon the basis of their merit and breeding, but because each had produced an outstanding calf.

An inspection of this group of females furnishes the evidence that Professors Cochel and Ward had a clear and definite conception of the purpose in hand. They adhere to the type generally accepted by experienced breeders as the most reliable producing type. They are of breedy appearance, distinctly feminine in character, of smooth conformation, level lines, carrying an even distribution of flesh, and also displaying pronounced milking qualities. The shoulders are well laid, hips well covered, and there is ample depth of middle. Without exception they adhere decidedly to the breed type.

It is the purpose to mate with these females Shorthorn bulls bred along show yard lines. The first sire to be used is Matchless Dale, the present stock bull in the college herd, a massive son of the noted sire Avondale.

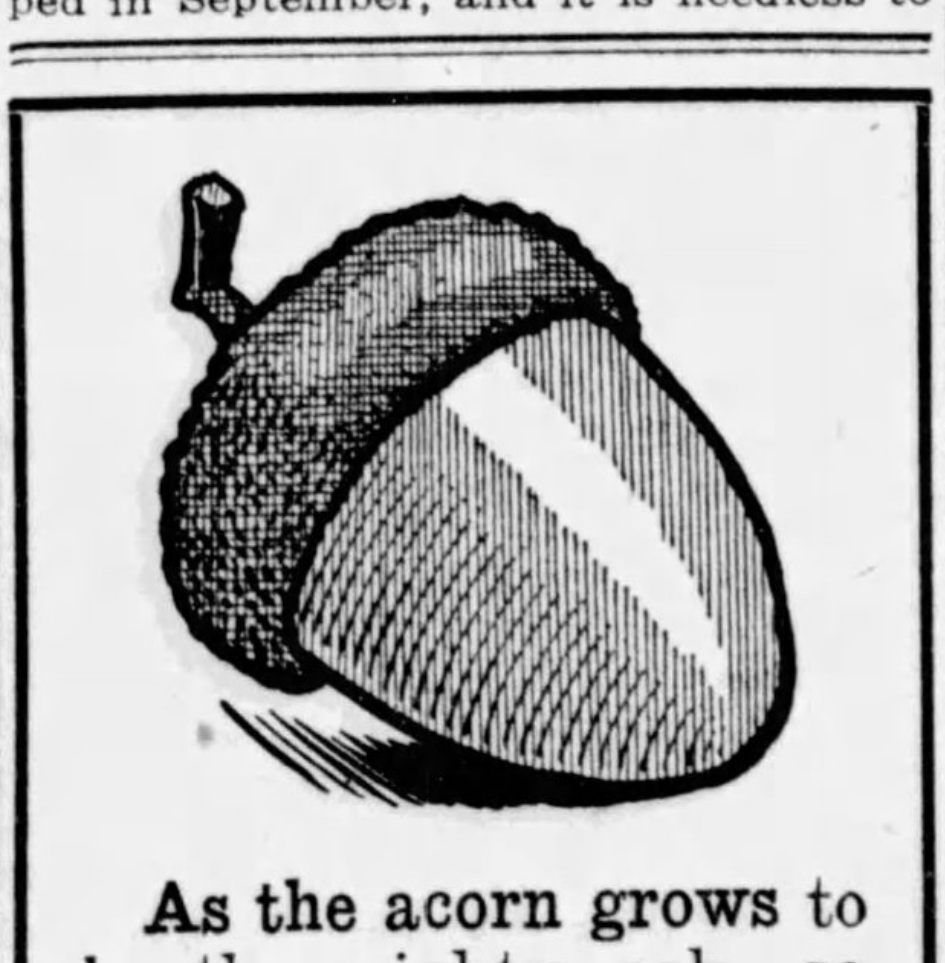
The experiment is now under way. The first crop of calves will be dropped in September, and it is needless to say that more than ordinary interest will center in this first group of youngsters.

The purpose is to follow a process of elimination, discarding those cows that do not measure up to the required standard as producers and substituting others bred within this group. Whether the specific purpose for which this experiment is being conducted will be fulfilled or not, there is certain to be a vast amount of light shed upon the problems that confront cattle breeders who will attentively follow the progress of this undertaking.

Pastures for Cattle.

Many dairy herds that produce very profitably during the early grazing season lose out through July and August partly because of short pastures. A few dairymen have taken the trouble to plant soiling crops but the majority have not. But even on those farms where no special crops have been planted for soiling, there are usually crops which can be used for this purpose, at least to some extent. One of the best is alfalfa, on farms where it is grown. This crop is usually cut several times every summer; and if an acre or two, according to the size of the herd, is reserved for soiling it will furnish lots of green roughage during the latter part of July and the first half of August. After that the corn crop is usually available on most dairy farms; and it makes one of the most economical soiling crops, even though the plants have not yet reached their full nutritive value. Other growing crops are often available also.

If, for some reason, green crops are not available, it will be well worth while to supplement the pastures with good hay and a small amount of grain, during the dry season. Perhaps the yield will not be large enough to produce a profit at the time, but the increased production during the fall months, due to the fact that the milk flow has not been allowed to decrease in July and August, will more than repay the cost of a little hay and grain during these months.



As the acorn grows to be the mighty oak, so children, when rightly nourished, grow to be sturdy men and women.

Good flavor and the essential nourishing elements for mental and physical development of children are found in the famous food—

Grape=Nuts

Made of whole wheat and malted barley, this pure food supplies all the nutriment of the grains in a most easily digested form.

It does the heart good to see little folks enjoy Grape-Nuts and cream.

"There's a Reason"
Sold by Grocers.

THE ORCHARD

Mulch Young Trees.

When young trees are put out in the spring of the year, they are apt to die from the lack of moisture during the heat of July and August. In most sections these are the two months of the least rainfall, and the ground dries out very rapidly because of the hot sun. Unless one has time to water the trees, it will be a good plan to keep a deep mulch of hay, straw or grass about the base of each tree. A few brush or sticks can be thrown over the mulch to keep the winds from blowing it away.

I saved a lot of young trees one dry summer with the mulch, says a farmer. Along the first of August the weather was very hot and dry. No rain for several weeks put the ground in a dry condition. When mowing the yard during the spring I had piled the grass about the base of the trees. So when the dry weather came on the trees did not suffer a great deal. Every one of them lived through the drought. I have found also that if one waters the trees it is a good plan to have a mulch. Then one will not be compelled to water them so often.

Picking Peaches.

The degree of maturity is indicated by the color of the individual specimens. This can only be determined by experience. As a rule, white peaches should be gathered when the shady places turn to a creamy white. Where the fruit is solid red, such distinguishing characteristics are not marked. Yellow varieties, such as the Elberta, turn from a green to orange yellow.

Some varieties, especially the early maturing ones, must be gathered promptly, while others have a longer ripening period. The color is the best and only practical index to the maturity of peaches, and for that reason, pickers should not be allowed to press the fruit with their hands.

Peach Tree Borers.

Patience and persistence are necessary to combat peach tree borers. They should be extracted with the aid of a strong knife and pliable wire. Trees should be examined for these pests twice a year, preferably in October and May. After the latter examination a protective covering should be applied to reduce so far as possible the entrance of new borers. Observations at the Pennsylvania State College School of Agriculture show that for this purpose lime-sulphur solution is as safe and effective a material as any. It should be applied either with a coarse spray nozzle or with a brush, and the trunk of the tree should be thoroughly covered from the exposed crown to a height of 15 inches or more.

A little lime-sulphur sediment or some extra lime may be added. Eight or 10 pounds of either material is enough for 50 gallons of solution. Arsenical are not recommended for this purpose, as some of them have proved injurious to trees and useless against the borer.

When the coating is dry, soil should be replaced around the trees and mounded up to a height of about six inches, so that borers gaining entrance in spite of the coating may be detected readily. The first eggs are laid by the adult moths about the middle of June. The first application of lime-sulphur should be made prior to that date. Two additional applications should follow, one early in July and the other about the middle of August. The mounds should not be disturbed at the last two applications.

LIVE STOCK

Feed the Steers.

At the Canada experiment farms, according to a report received recently by the department of agriculture, steers of various breeds and types were fed from 80 to 100 days, it being found that steers fed quickly gave a good margin of profit, that the dairy type of feeder may be profitably finished in from three to five months according to age, and that many steers slaughtered in November and December would pay profitable returns if fed a few months longer. In steer feeding experiments to determine the effect of heavy and light feeding it was found that while the daily rate of gain was considerably higher and the greater profit was realized from the light-fed lots. Grain was profitably replaced by molasses when used in only a limited amount. Molasses appeared to have a more beneficial effect when fed to good stocker than to good butcher cattle getting the same amount of grain. Molasses showed a profit over a full-grain ration.

Eight steers fed 140 days and given freedom in box stalls made a gain of $56.17 as compared with $3.23 from eight steers tied. In a comparison of corn silage and dry corn for fodder as roughage for fattening steers fed five months, the former made an average daily gain per steer of 1.86 pounds, the latter of 1.5 pounds. Four lots of steers fed 140 days, lot one receiving oat straw, mixed hay, oats and barley, fed outside; lot two the same as lot one, but fed inside; lot three the same as lot one with the addition of silage, and fed mixed hay, silage, roots and grain (bran, peas, oats and barley), fed inside, made average daily gains per head of 1.95 1.03, 2.47 and 2.82 pounds, respectively.

Eyes of Horse.

Moon blindness is a recurrent ophthalmia or inflammation of the conjunctival membrane of the white of the eye and the lining of the eyelids Close, dark, ill-ventilated stables, predisposes the horse to moon blindness. The peculiar characteristic is its peridispose the horse to moon blindness. results. Because the attacks often follow each other at intervals of about a month, many erroneously suppose that they are influenced by some phase of the moon—hence, the name.

The ignorant recourse to knocking out the wolf teeth or cutting the haw, or winking cartilage, cannot be too severely condemned. Tonics are recommended for horses affected with moon blindness, as well as such other measures as tend to the improvement of the horse's condition.

As the conjunctival membrane is the same in the eyeball and the lid, the eyelids suffer more or less in all severe inflammations of the eye. Sometimes disease of the eye starts in the lids, while at other times it is exclusively confined to the eyeball. Inflammation may be caused by local wounds, stings of insects, or exposure to drafts.

Warts and tumors of the eyelids are removed by constriction or the lancet.

Not infrequently irritation and consequent inflammation known as trichiasis is caused by the turning in of the eyelashes. In case of a single eyelash it may be snipped off with scissors or pulled out by the root with tweezers. Where the divergent lashes are more numerous, a delicate surgical operation is necessary.

As heredity manifests itself to a marked degree in many diseases of the horse, including many forms of eye trouble, intelligent breeders will not accept animals with abnormal eyes for breeding purposes.

Internal ophthalmia, as well as the recurrent type described as moon blindness, commonly results in cataract.

A white worm from half an inch to an inch long is sometimes found in the lachrymal duct and under side of the eyelid and haw. This worm should be removed with forceps and the eye be treated as for external inflammation.

POULTRY

Warm Weather Care.

Heat takes hold of poultry in much the same way that it does with folks and animals. To do their best they need a bit of extra care at this season of the year.

Of all the good things one can do for his hens to make them happy and comfortable and so induce they to lay well, nothing is better than to give free range. If the freedom of the farm cannot be permitted, at least fence in as big a field as possible and let the birds roam over it at will. It means health, happiness and eggs.

Another fine thing for warm weather is either skimmilk or buttermilk. Some cannot feed this from the home dairy, especially where the milk is sold from the place, but often it is possible to buy it by the canful for a small sum, and wherever this can be done, it is well worth a reasonable outlay, for it adds greatly to the egg-production, as well as the growth of the young birds.

That hens suffer from the heat in the middle of the day unless they have a chance to get under cover a part of the time is very certain. Their drooping wings and their open mouth while trying to make their daily trips about the place are proof enough that they are terribly uncomfortable. Usually they do not like to go into the houses for shelter if they can help it. Trees with good-sized tops and out in the open so that air may circulate freely about them, are a tired hen's idea of paradise. Fix up some open sheds if you cannot have trees.

Millet for Poultry.

One of the best summer crops I raise on my farm for poultry is Japanese millet, says a farmer. The seeds of this variety of millet are much larger than any other kind of millet and this recommends them to those who want a good and cheap poultry feed.

The millet is cut when just passing from the milky to the dough state which I find is the best time to cut it for a poultry feed. It is properly cured for hay and stored to feed the hens in winter. The way I feed it is to cut it and give it to the hens for a litter. It makes them plenty of exercise and the millet seeds make one of the best feeds I ever fed laying hens. In moving the hay about considerable seed will shell out. These I save for the chicks the next summer and find them a most excellent feed.

I have sown this variety of millet the very last days of June and it has ripened before frost. The soil should be carefully prepared and of moderate fertility. Sow the seed thinner than is recommended by seedmen and the crop will grow with amazing rapidity. It is generally recommended that the seed be sown at a time where there is the appearance of rain, but I prefer to sow just after a light shower. As soon as the ground is in working condition sow the seed and harrow with a light harrow or work over with a horse weeder and the crop will take care of itself.

Millet is an excellent crop to use where a tough swampy sod needs breaking down or where weeds have obtained a firm hold on the soil. Where millet is sown no other plant will have a chance to grow, as it grows so rapidly that it chokes out even the Canada thistle in most cases. Other kinds of millet may be sown late and make good feed for poultry, but with me no variety yields as large crops as the Japanese.

THE GARDEN

Autumn Lettuce.

Many persons seem to have the idea that fine lettuce cannot be grown in an ordinary garden, except in early spring and summer, but this is a mistake. Lettuce can be grown successfully in autumn and it is excellent for table use.

Select a rather moist spot, or one that is partly shaded at the noon hour from the scorching sun, and make the soil rich and light. Sow the seed rather thinly during the latter part of August or September, and unless the weather is very hot and dry, you can raise a fine crop of the best of lettuce.

Seed sown as late as October will produce fine lettuce if the season is open and freezing weather does not set in until late in December.

Some of the hardier varieties of head lettuce will stand considerable cold weather, and can be grown in autumn and cut during mild spells in midwinter and very early spring.

Sow Winter Radishes.

The radish is particularly important as a spring and early summer crop. Winter radishes are relatively little grown here. This type will not compare with the earlier summer varieties which are easily grown in hotbeds or coldframes during the winter. For this purpose the Round Red Forcing has proved to be well suited.

However, it pays well to grow some winter radishes to be put on the market at will. As a rule they follow some other crop. They are managed in the same way as turnips, the seeds being sown in July or August in rows two feet apart for horse cultivation and eight to 12 inches apart in the row. The seeds are strong in germination and should be sown thinly to avoid a large amount of thinning.

The roots should remain in the ground as long as possible without freezing and should then be dug and stored in sand to keep them fresh. There are a number of varieties which make a long hard, woody root that is red, white or black in color.

Making Garden.

Making garden is usually thought of as work for the early spring; the fact of the case is gardening can be carried on throughout the entire season. Not only should the spring planted crops be carefully tended but new plantings should be made up to midsummer at least to provide crops for fall use.

Most farmers fail to get as much from their gardens as they should. After the first planting the land is permitted to lie idle or to grow up in weeds when it might be busy growing beans, cabbage, corn and a number of other crops that would be ready to harvest late in the autumn.

For the fall or late summer garden, the ground should be prepared the same as for spring planting. Where early crops have been removed the ground should be spaded and put into good tilth. Some commercial fertilizer should be applied as the first crop has removed much of the available plant foods. Commercial fertilizer will probably give better results than barnyard manure as the plant food elements are more readily available, especially if proper kinds are used.

Of course, the success of the late planted garden will depend to a certain extent upon the amount of rainfall. Where irrigation is possible the rainfall need have little influence. Usually rains become more prevalent in early fall and it is then that the garden crops, such as peas, radishes, onions and lettuce make good growth.

Some of the crops suitable for the late garden are sweet corn, bush beans, cucumbers, endive, lettuce, radishes, spinach, turnips, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, kohl rabi, beets, etc. Beans, beets, carrots and lettuce can be planted up to the middle of August; sweet corn, cucumbers and kohl rabi up to the middle of July; radishes, turnips and spinach as late as the middle of September. Early varieties should be used for late planting as they mature in a shorter period than late varieties.

Raspberry Anthracnose.

Anthracnose, a fungous disease affecting raspberries, is reported to be prevalent in some sections this season. While it is rather late to do anything in the way of treatment, growers of this plant should become acquainted with the disease in order to prevent further injury next years.

It appears in the form of blotches, varying in size from 1-16 to 1-4 inch in diameter, on this season's fruiting canes and also on the new shoots. These blotches are reddish or brownish in the center, having a purplish ring around them.

Treatment consist in pruning the fruiting canes more severely than usual in winter or early spring and spraying the canes, before the leaves appear, with bordeaux mixture.

FARM BRIEFS

Oiled paper has been found to be an excellent material for packing tree seedlings, when shipped in crates. When crates are not used, paper-lined burlap makes a particularly satisfactory wrapper.

Stick up a shingle in the box of seed of early potatoes, with the name of the variety on it. That will not forget; you may.

Sow seeds of perennial plants to transplant later. If they are carefully wintered they will flower early next season.

When the beetles begin injuring the cucumber vines dust the vines with powdered arsenate of lead and air slaked lime, one pound of the former to 10 pounds of the latter. Keep this up until the beetles disappear. This is said to be effective.

The team can and will do more work if water is given once between morning and noon and again about mid-afternoon. Light harness will also lessen the heat of the team. Three horses abreast, as we are so accustomed to seeing them worked, gives the center horse a mighty hot place to work; consequently change them occasionally or put one in the center that can stand the heat.

Where wheat follows corn, set the plow point deeper. Bring up some earth that has not been worn threadbare.

It has been suggested that the sweet pea be made the national flower. Why not? Perhaps no other flower is more widely grown or has a greater variety of color. Besides the United States furnishes most of the seed used in the world.

The earliest and best way to sow small seeds is by means of hand drills.

Fruit prospects in Indiana are good, according to the June government crop report. Peaches especially promise a bountiful yield.

When range is limited spade up the distance daily.

The old strawberry bed may be renewed by mowing the foliage, raking it off or burning it quickly on the bed, then hoeing out or plowing all but a strip about one foot wide, and letting the new plants take the space.

A mixture of corn and clover is an excellent hog feed and shows good results.

A tile chimney is unsafe because cold air chilling the exposed part while that below is warm is likely to make it crack off at the roof level.

Blood is a great cleanser for cut or puncture; therefore if the case is not severe let the cut or puncture bleed freely. In some cases like nail in the foot it is even advisable to encourage the blood flow by pressure.

Do not grow vegetables too thick. Give them plenty of room for full development.

Remember that weeds are robbers, both of plant food and moisture.

One way of ruining a young colt is to have its growth stunted during the first year or two. A well bred colt, if properly cared for, and fed the right kind of feed will bring from $75 to $150 more when three years old than the one that has been neglected and poorly fed.

Summer shade insures thrifty chicks.

When buying feeds it does not pay to buy blindly; to take too much for granted; to be afraid of words like "protein" or "carbohydrates" because we do not hear them every day; to wait until feed is scarce before buying; to buy unbranded feed.

Only $2 Down
One Year to Pay!
$24 Buys the New Butterfly Jr. No. 2. Lightrunning, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. Guaranteed a lifetime. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in four larger sizes up to 5 1-2 shown here.
30 Days' Free Trial Earns its own cost and more by what it saves in cream. Postal brings Free catalog, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.
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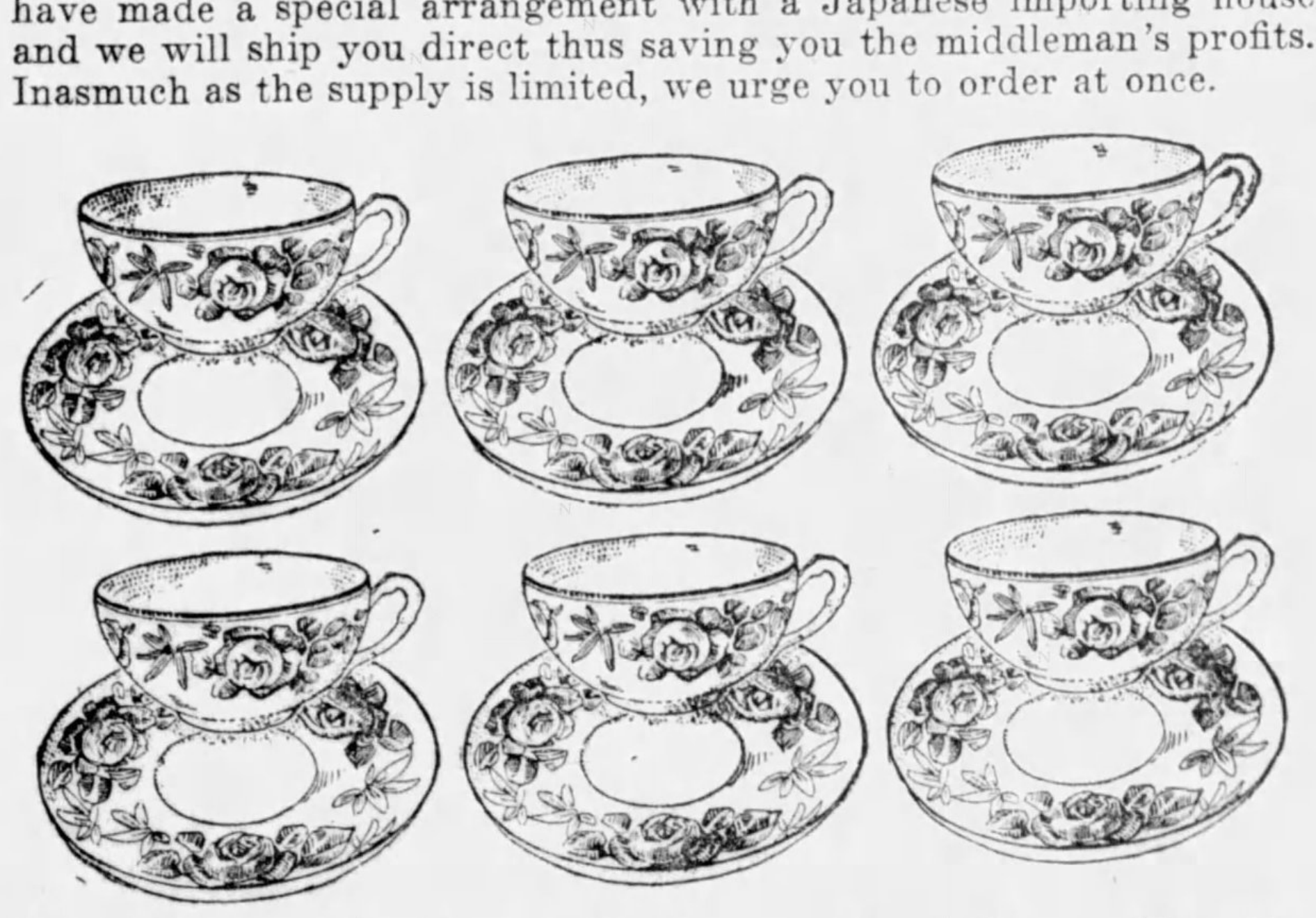


Great Chinaware Bargain
For Weekly Blade Readers --- Limited Supply

Hand Painted

These genuinely imported Japanese cups and saucers are entirely hand painted and glazed indestructibly. You could not buy hand painted domestic ware at anywhere near this price and yet this is the real imported.

New Design

The design is an exclusive Japanese pattern which you will not see it duplicated anywhere else and is therefore procurable only through this offer of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

Choice Quality

This ware is thin translucent china and is recognizable even by the amateur as being far superior to the domestic ware.

Although we have made you some unusual offers in savings on merchandise during the last year, none is so extraordinary as this set of six hand-painted cups and saucers imported from Japan. We have made a special arrangement with a Japanese importing house and we will ship you direct thus saving you the middleman's profits. Inasmuch as the supply is limited, we urge you to order at once.

Shipped carefully packed, guaranteed against breakage $1.39 Money Order or Stamps.

F. O. B. Chicago—buyer pays trifling express cost.

Bargain Price

If you were to secure this imported ware through retail channels you would pay at least 50% or 75% more for it. This is indeed an unusual value and one such as even we with our large buying facilities may not be able to duplicate again.

Imported From Japan

Our buyers have satisfied themselves that this is the genuine imported ware. The cups measure 3¾ inches in diameter by 2 inches in height. The saucer measures 5½ inches in diameter. Order now while you have this opportunity. Orders will be filled as they are received and first come will have first choice.

WEEKLY BLADE SHOPPING BUREAU, TOLEDO, OHIO

ROBBINS COMES OUT FOR HUGHES

Chairman of Moose Convention Urges Progressives to Support G. O. P.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Declaring that the primary and regular vote in 1914 and 1916 showed the Progressive voters had "deliberately, and in overwhelming numbers, abandoned the Progressive party," Raymond Robbins, one-time Progressive-Democrat and chairman of the 1916 Progressive convention, issued a statement, today, urging all Progressives to support Charles Evans Hughes.

The statement is addressed "To my fellow Progressives," and says that the fact that nearly three-fourths of the Progressives of 1912 refused to support the Progressive conditions in 1914 proves they regarded the Progressive conditions "as the representatives of a protest and not of a party."

He flays the Democratic administration in Illinois and declares that "the Progressive Democrats of Illinois are a heartsick minority. The Progressive Republicans are a militant and properly organized — and will be a triumphant majority."

"The present administration at Washington has helped rather than hindered the growth of control of the Democratic party in Illinois," the statement declares. "It was Progressive Republicans who furnished 95 per cent of the leadership and 80 per cent of the votes for the Progressive conditions in 1812.

"Comprehending our national necessities, how can a Progressive hesitate long to choose between the party of nationalism and the party of sectionalism? Should not wise and sincere Progressives go en masse into the Republican primaries and, fighting shoulder to shoulder, with Progressive Republicans, help and be helped in our common struggle for social and industrial justice.

Enlists Under Hughes.

"His (Hughes') administration is the Progressive movement in politics. His nomination was not two hours old when the most resourceful general of the old guard, William Barnes, Jr., was dropped overboard into political oblivion. The control of the Republican party has passed forever from the old guard of 1912.

"For myself, I gladly enlist with the great majority of the Progressives of the nation under the leadership of Charles Evans Hughes."

The ferns used by florists are gathered in great quantities during the season and kept in cold storage.

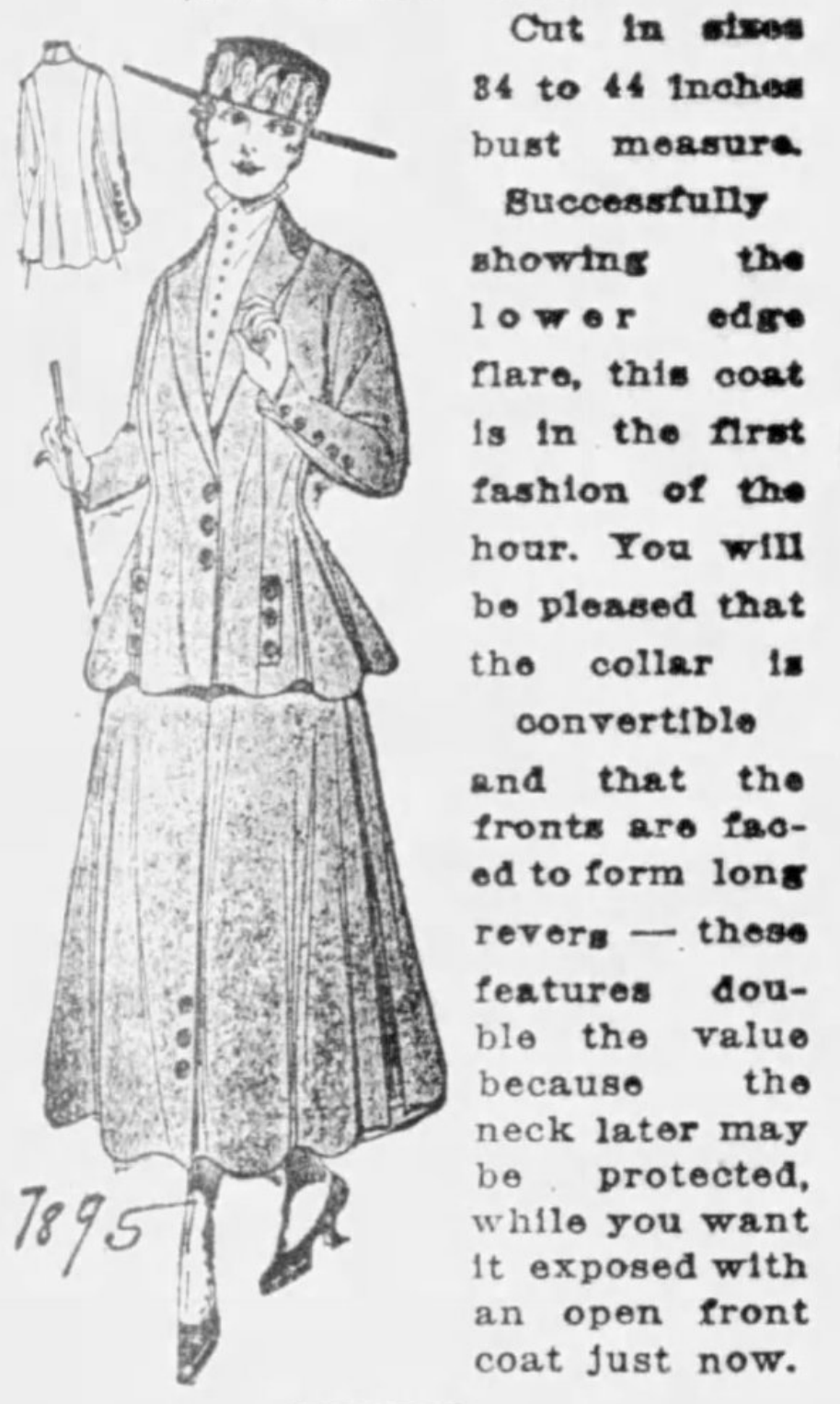
BLADE PATTERNS

LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

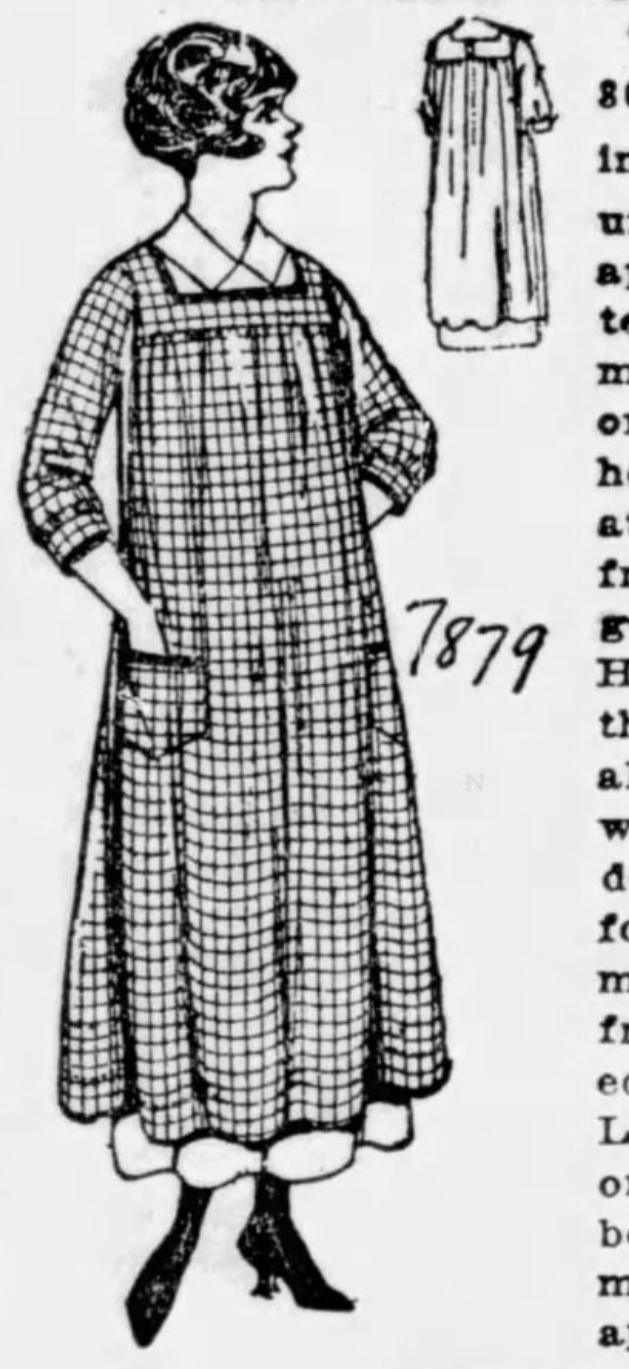
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

7895—Ladies' Coat.



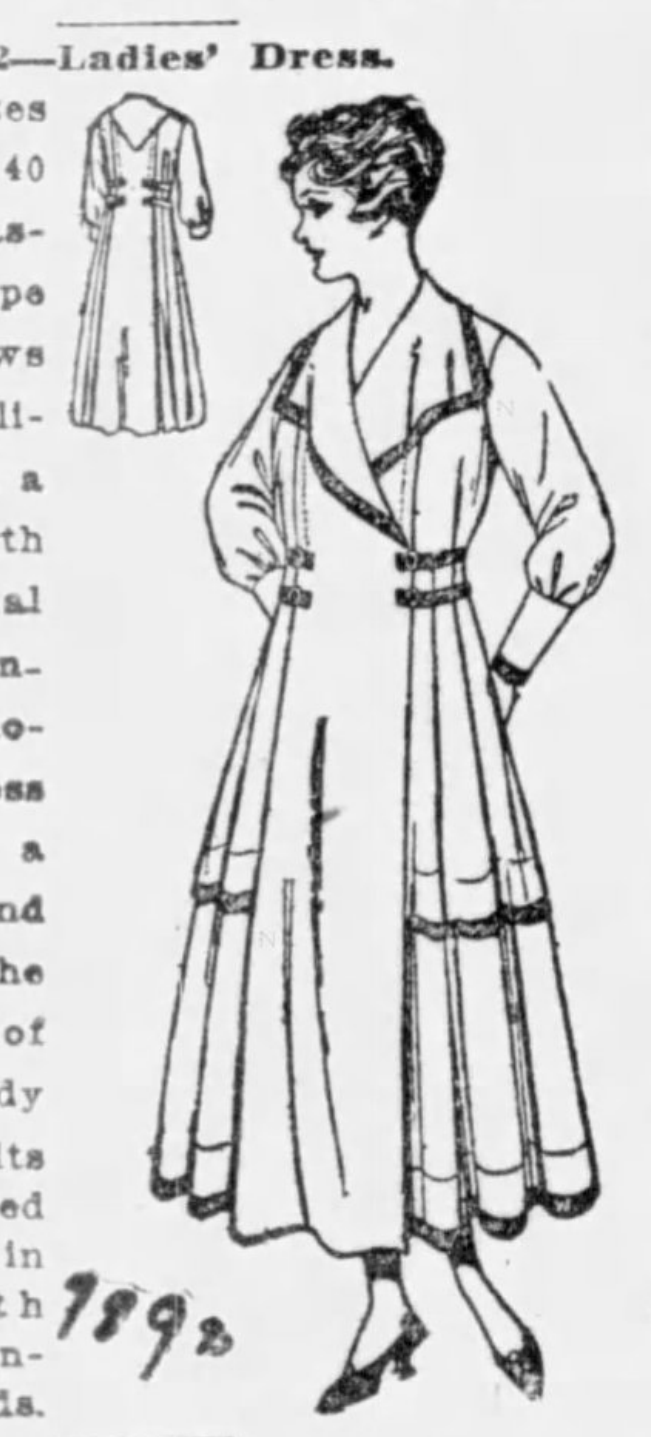
Cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Successfully showing the lower edge flare, this coat is in the first fashion of the hour. You will be pleased that the collar is convertible and that the fronts are faced to form long revers — these features double the value because the neck later may be protected, while you want it exposed with an open front coat just now.

7879—Ladies' Apron.



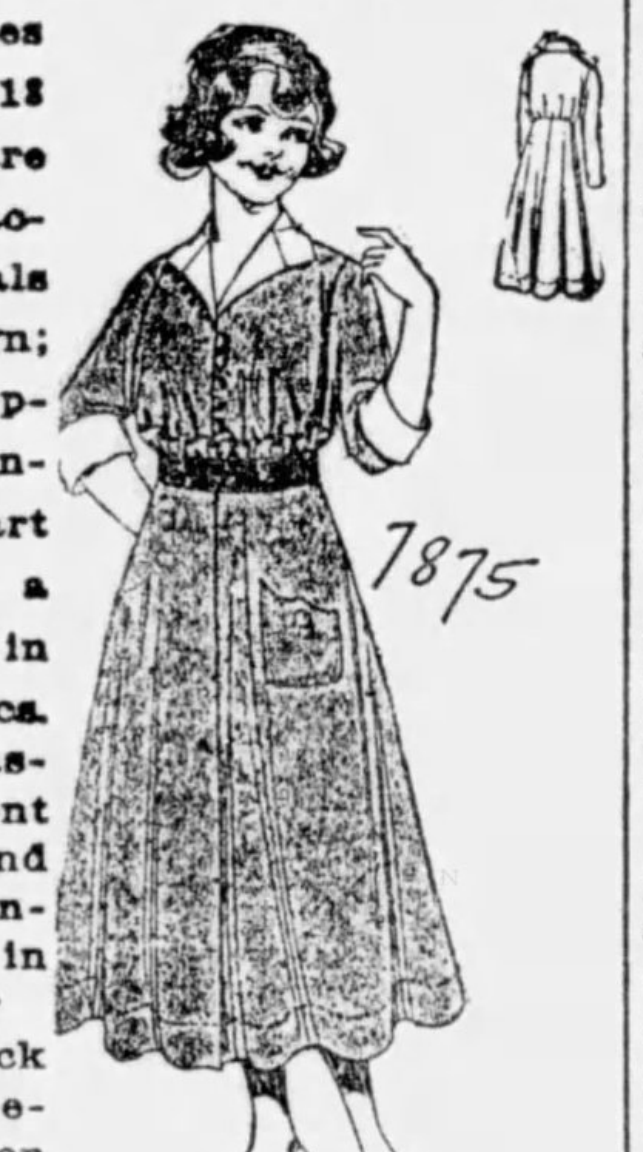
Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 in. bust measure. In the apron illustrated here, a model to slip on over the head, the yoke at back and front gives a good effect. Having sleeves the garment is all the more a wearable and desirable one for the summer, for no frock is needed underneath. Linen, gingham or calico can be used to make this apron.

7892—Ladies' Dress.



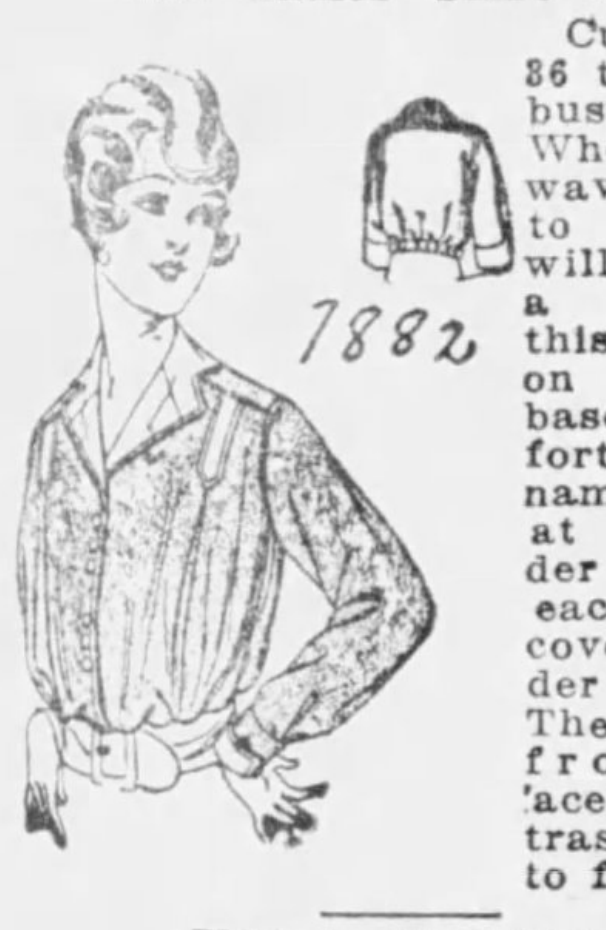
Cut in sizes 36, 38 and 40 in. bust measure. This type of dress shows that originality can go to a great length for unusual style in a conventional model. The dress pictured has a panel front and back; in the lower edge of the side body sections, plaits are introduced and held in place with bands of contrasting goods.

7875—Misses' Dress.



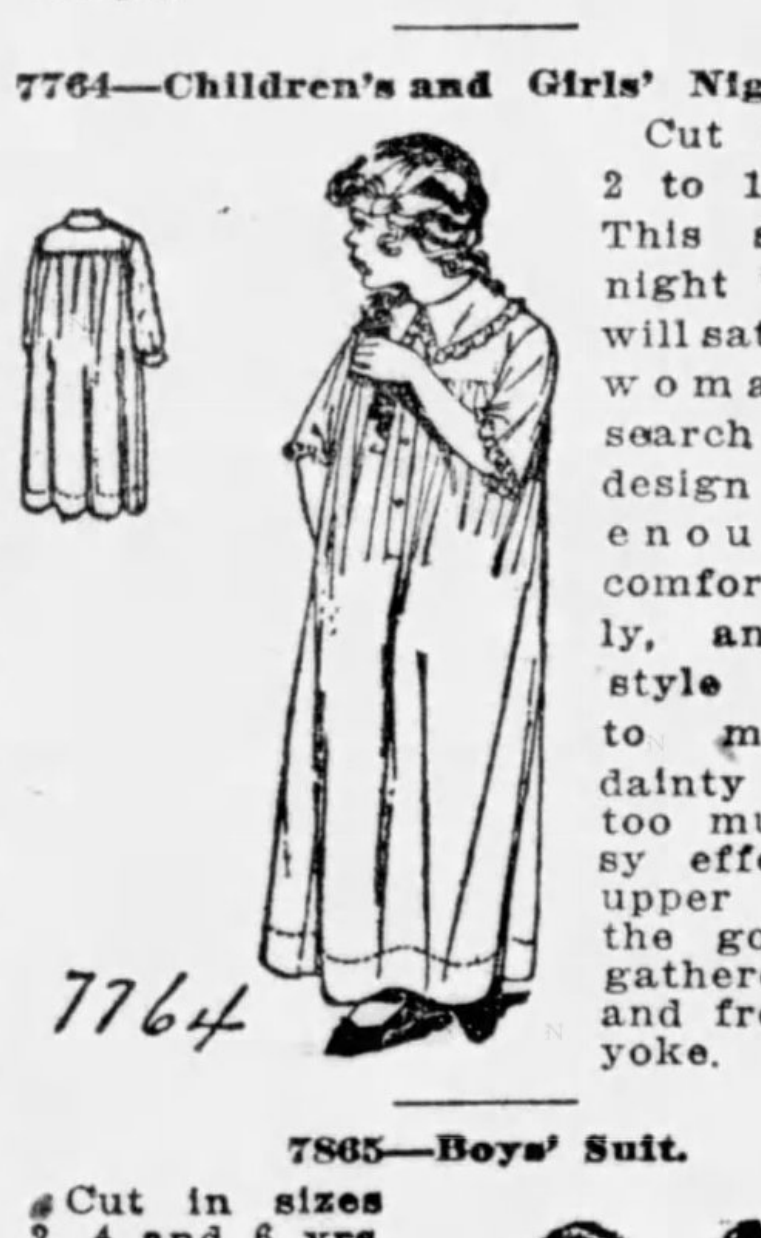
Cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 yrs. There are many attractive materials for this design; faille, silk poplin and Shantung are smart and there is a big choice in wash fabrics. The blouse fastens at front with loops and buttons; dainty revers in contrasting color roll back to give the becoming open neck in V shape.

7882—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



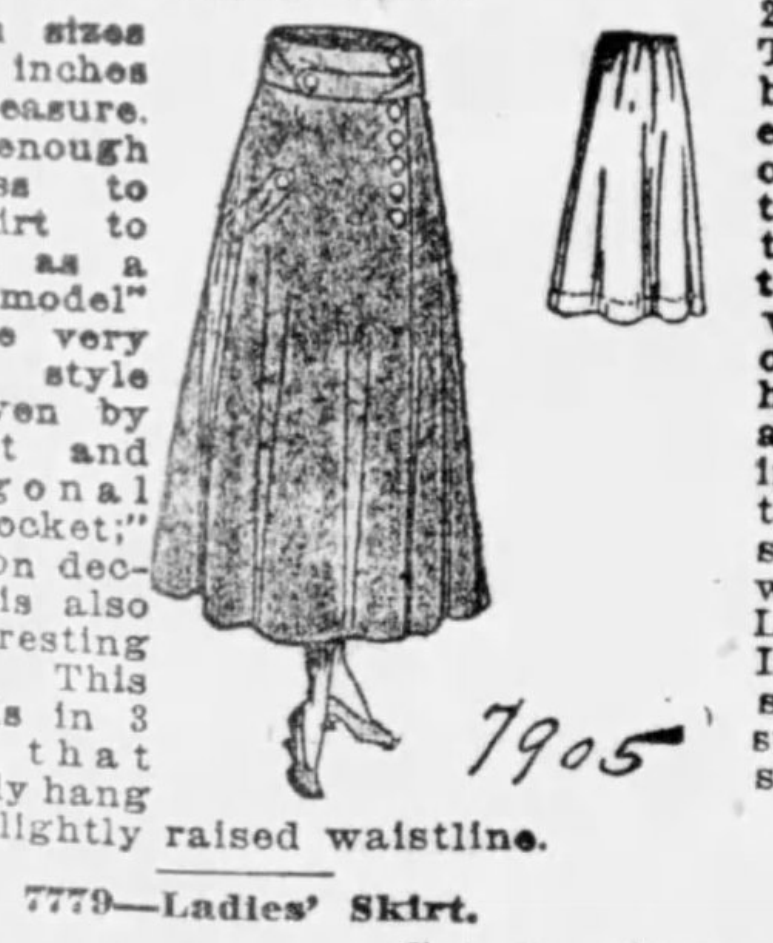
Cut in sizes 36 to 42 inches bust measure. When the hot waves begin to break, you will welcome a waist like this one, built on the solid base of comfort. The ornamental strap at the shoulder seam in each front, covers an under box plait. The rolled fronts are faced with contrasting goods to form revers.

7764—Children's and Girls' Nightgown.



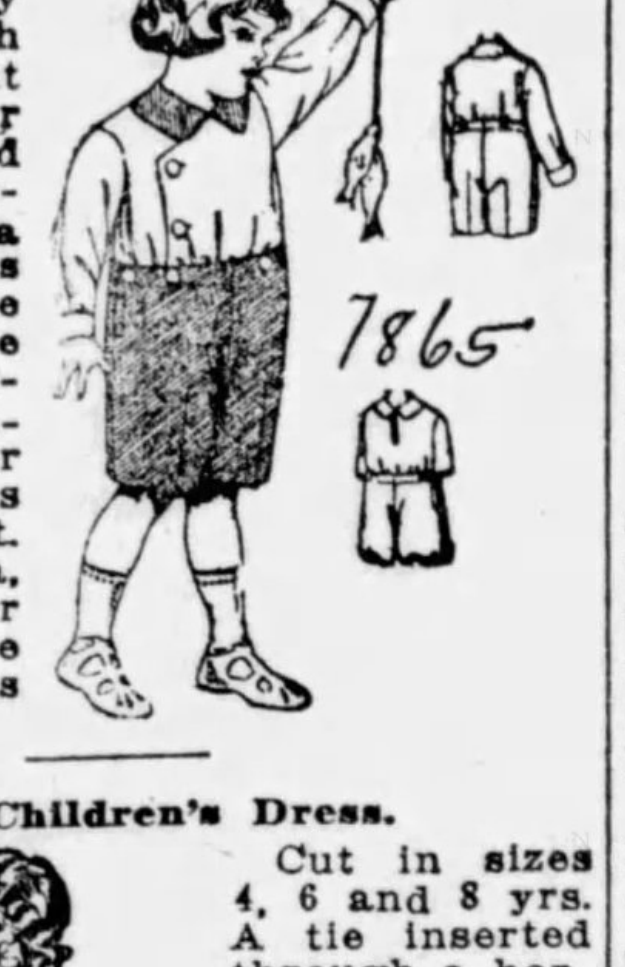
Cut in sizes 2 to 14 years. This style of night gown will satisfy the woman in search of a design cut full enough for comfort, shapely, and with style enough to make it dainty without too much fussy effect. The upper edges of the gown are gathered back and front to a yoke.

7905—Ladies' Skirt.



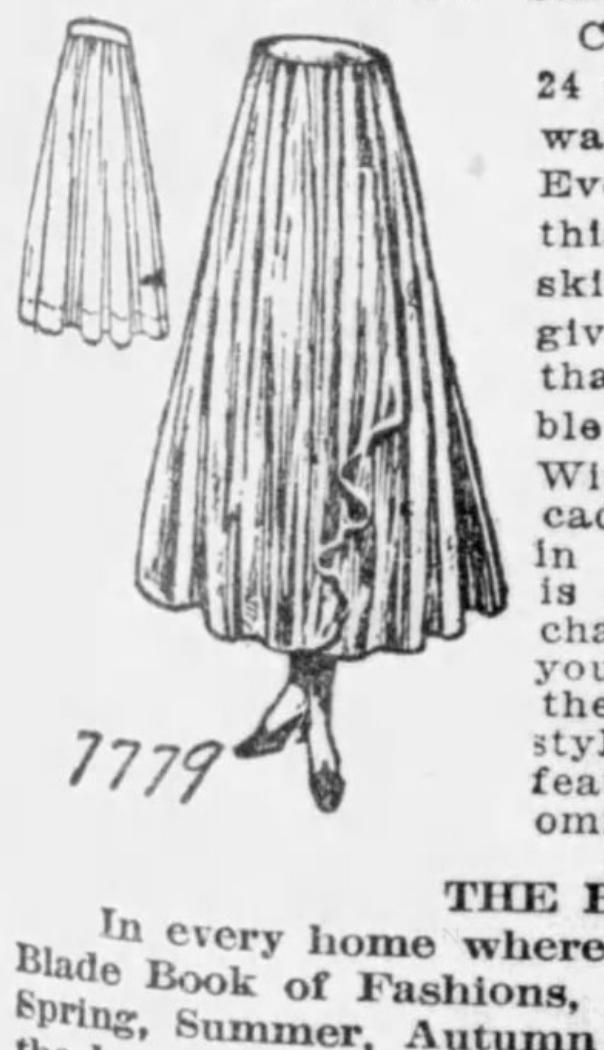
Cut in sizes 24 to 32 inches waist measure. There is enough smartness to this skirt to class it as a "sports model" with the very original style note given by the belt and the diagonal "strap pocket;" the button decoration is also an interesting feature. This design is in 3 gores that gracefully hang from a slightly raised waistline.

7865—Boys' Suit.



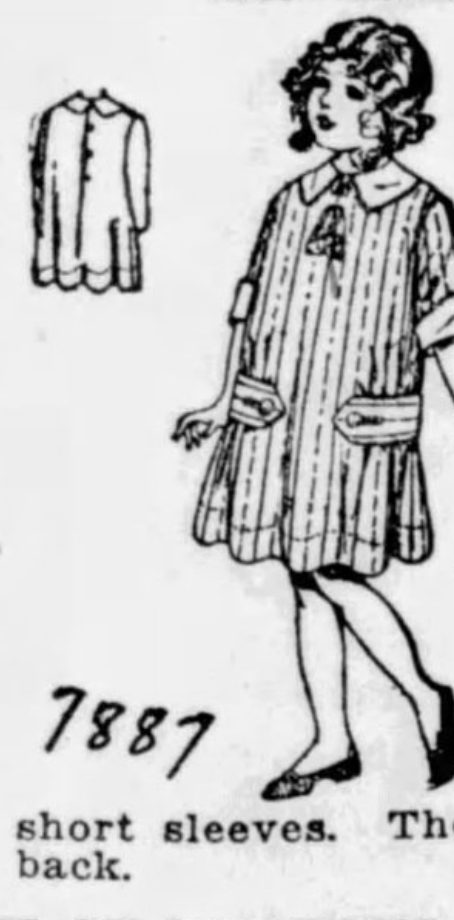
Cut in sizes 2, 4 and 6 yrs. This suit may be made with either straight or bloomer trousers and they are buttoned to a waist that slips on over the head, or have a front closing as illustrated. Long or short sleeves will be correct. Linen, galatea, Indian head or serge will be suitable for this suit.

7779—Ladies' Skirt.



Cut in sizes 24 to 30 inches waist measure. Every line of this 4-gored skirt aids to give it more than honorable mention. With the cascade drapery in front there is quite some charm, but if you do not like the "quaint styles," this feature may be omitted.

7887—Children's Dress.



Cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 yrs. A tie inserted through a horizontal opening in front is one of the dressy features of this little frock; another is the belt with shaped ends emerging at each front side to be buttoned to the dress. Contrasting goods contributes the collar and pretty cuffs on short sleeves. The fastening is at the back.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

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On retiring touch spots of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. book on the skin. Address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. 24G, Boston." Sold everywhere.

The Son of Tarzan

by EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS.

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Continued from First Page

ed me completely above his head, hurled me upon his bed, and after going through a pantomime indicative of choking me to death, he stood upon my prostrate form and gave voice to a most fearsome shriek, which, he explained, was the victory cry of a bull ape. Then he carried me to the door, shoved me out into the hall, and locked me from his room."

For several minutes neither spoke. It was the boy's mother who finally broke the silence.

"It is very necessary, Mr. Moore," she said, "that you do everything in your power to discourage this tendency in Jack; he—"

But she got no further. A loud "Whoop!" from the direction of the window brought them both to their feet.

The room was on the second floor of the house, and opposite the window to which their attention had been attracted was a large tree, a branch of which spread to within a few feet of the sill. Upon this branch they both discovered the subject of their conversation: a tall, well-built boy, balancing with ease upon the bending limb and uttering loud shouts of glee as he noted the terrified expressions upon the faces of his audience.

The mother and tutor both rushed toward the window, but before they had crossed half the room the boy had leaped nimbly to the sill and entered the apartment with them.

"'The wild man from Borneo has just come to town,'" he sang, dancing a species of war-dance about his terrified mother and scandalized tutor, and ended up by throwing his arms about the former's neck and kissing her upon either cheek.

"Oh mother," he cried, "there's a wonderful, educated ape being shown at one of the music-halls. Willie Grimbsby saw it last night. He says it can do everything but talk. It rides a bicycle, eats with knife and fork, counts up to ten, and ever so many other wonderful things, and can I go and see it, too? Oh, please, mother—please let me!"

Patting the boy's cheek affectionately, the mother shook her head negatively. "No, Jack," she said; "you know I do not approve of such exhibitions."

"I don't see why not, mother," replied the boy. "All the other fellows go, and they go to the Zoo, too, and you'll never let me do even that. Anydody'd think I was a girl or—or a mollycoddle. Oh, father!" he exclaimed, as the door opened to admit a tall, gray-eyed man. "Oh, father, can't I go?"

"Go where, my son?" asked the newcomer.

"He wants to go to a music-hall to see a trained ape," said the mother, looking warningly at her husband.

"Who—Alax?" questioned the man.

The boy nodded.

"Well, I don't know that I blame you, my son," said the father. "I wouldn't mind seeing him myself. They say he is very wonderful, and that for anthropoid he is unusually large. Let's all go, Jane — what do you say?" He turned toward his wife.

But that lady only shook her head in a most positive manner, and turning to Mr. Moore, asked him if it was not time that he and Jack were in the study for their morning recitations. When the two had left she turned toward her husband.

"John," she said, "something must be done to discourage Jack's tendency toward anything that may excite the craving for the savage life, which I fear he has inherited from you. You know from your own experience how strong is the call of the wild at times. You know that often it has necessitated a stern struggle on your part to resist the almost insane desire which occasionally overwhelms you to plunge once again into the jungle life that claimed you for so many years; and at the same time you know, better than any other, how frightful a fate it would be for Jack were the trail to the savage jungle made either alluring or easy to him."

"I doubt if there is any danger of his inheriting a taste for jungle life from me," replied the man, "for I cannot conceive that such a thing may be transmitted from father to son. And sometimes, Jane, I think that, in your solicitude for his future, you go a bit too far in your restrictive measures. His love for animals—his desire, for example, to see this trained ape—is only natural in a healthy, normal boy of his age. Just because he wants to see Ajax is no indication that he would wish to marry an ape; and even should he, far be it from you, Jane, to have the right to cry 'Shame!'"

And John Clayton, Lord Greystoke, put an arm about his wife, laughing good-naturedly down into her upturned face before he bent his head and kissed her. Then, more seriously, he continued:

"You have never told Jack anything concerning my early life, nor have you permitted me to; and in this I think that you have made a mistake. Had I been able to tell him of the experiences of Tarzan of the Apes, I could doubtless have taken much of the glamour and romance from jungle life that naturally surrounds it in the minds of those who have had no experience of it. He might then have profited by my experience; but now, should the jungle-lust ever claim him, he will have nothing to guide him but his own impulses, and I know how powerful these may be in the wrong direction at times."

But Lady Greystoke only shook her head as she had a hundred other times when the subject had claimed their attention in the past.

"No, John," she insisted; "I shall never give my consent to the implanting in Jack's mind of any suggestion of the savage life from which we both wish to preserve him."

It was evening before the subject was again referred to, and then it was raised by Jack himself. He had been sitting, curled in a large chair, reading, when he suddenly looked up and addressed his father.

"Why," he asked, coming directly to the point, "can't I go and see Ajax?"

"Your mother does not approve?" replied his father.

"Do you?"

"That is not the question," evaded Lord Greystroke. "It is enough that your mother objects."

"I am going to see him," announced the boy, after a few moments of thoughtful silence. "I am not different from Willie Grimsby, or any other of the fellows who have been to see him. It did not harm them, and it will not harm me. I could go without telling you; but I would not do that. So I tell you now, beforehand, that I am going to see Ajax."

There was nothing disrespectful or defiant in the boy's tone or manner. His was merely a dispassionate statement of facts. His father could scarce repress either a smile or a show of the admiration he felt for the manly course his son had pursued.

"I admire your candor, Jack," he said. "Permit me to be candid, as well. If you go to see Ajax without permission I shall punish you. I have never inflicted corporal punishment upon you, but I warn you that should you disobey your mother's wishes in this instance, I shall."

"Yes, sir," replied the boy; and then: "I shall tell you, sir, when I have been to see Ajax."

Mr. Moore's room was next to that of his youthful charge, and it was the tutor's custom to have a look into the boy's each evening as the former was about to retire. This evening he was particularly careful not to neglect this duty, for he had just come from a conference with the boy's father and mother, in which it had been impressed upon him that he must exercise the greatest care to prevent Jack visiting the music-hall where Ajax was being shown.

So, when he opened the boy's door at about half after nine, he was greatly excited, though not entirely surprised, to find the future Lork Greystoke fully dressed for the street and about to crawl from his open bedroom window.

Mr. Moore made a rapid sprint across the apartment, but the waste of energy was unnecessary; for when the boy heard him within the chamber and realized that he had been discovered, he turned back, as though to relinquish his planned adventure.

"Where were you going?" panted the excited Mr. Moore.

"I am going to see Ajax," replied the boy quietly.

(To Be Continued.)

HEAVY CROP LOSS IN WHEAT BELT

Rust and Blight to Cost Farmers of Northwest Millions of Dollars.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Wheat prices advanced 6 cents a bushel yesterday on the Chicago Board of Trade and in two days have gone up 11 cents.

The closing price yesterday on the September option—$1.30⅝—represents an advance of 29 cents a bushel over the low price in June. In the same time flour has gone up 80 cents to $7.50 a barrel.

Why the advance in wheat?

Principally, if not wholly, because of the recent damage to the crop in the Northwest.

Crop Damage Heavy.

Black rust and blight have knocked from 65,000,000 to 85,000,0000 bushels off the spring wheat prospect in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Together they have distorted an excellent crop promise into a practical calamity in some parts of South Dakota, where yields of only one and one-half to five bushels an acre are being obtained.

The government's July report of wheat conditions indicated a crop of 203,000,000 bushels for Minnesota and the Dakotas. Now one expert, who has been well over the field, estimates the crop for those three states at 140,000,000 bushels, another of equally high standing puts it at 120,000,000 and reports from Minneapolis yesterday were that South Dakota alone would have little if any more than 10,000,000 bushels.

Farmers Lose Millions.

Figuring the wheat shrinkage from the prospect at the beginning of July to the blight-stricken condition of the present, the loss to the farmers of the Northwest, based on current prices for the grain, is well in excess of $100,000,000. That is one result of temperatures around 100 degrees, that caught the wheat in the milk and the dough stages and shriveled it up.

Canadian wheat has been damaged also, but not so seriously, present estimates being that the crop is off 25,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels from its condition a month ago.

The damage as a whole in the Northwest has changed the world's wheat position. The United States will hardly be able to export more than 200,000,000 bushels of the present crop; last year it shipped abroad 832,000,000 bushels.

Fat Man Freezes Feet

Columbus, Ind., Aug. 7.—Henry Hartwell, 52 years old, a fish dealer of this city, who weighs 325 pounds, packed his feet in ice to cool himself off. Meanwhile he went to sleep and when he awoke his feet were frozen.

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2 VOLCANOES ERUPTIIG IN ITALY MAKE SEA BOIL

Rome, Aug. 4.—The volcanoes of Mount Etna and Stromboli are in violent eruption, accompanied by underground rumblings. So intense is the heat from the flaming lava that the sea is boiling in the region of the volcanoes.

Woman Praises Wilson.

New Orleans, Aug. 4.—Miss Kate Gordon, president of the Southern States Woman Suffrage conference, issued a statement, yesterday, praising President Wilson for his stand for state action on suffrage and declaring Democratic women voters would not be deceived by Mr. Hughes "bait of a federal amendment as a short cut to woman suffrage."

ASQUITH HINTS OF PEACE TERMS

Says Germany Must Free and Repay All Lands Invaded.

London, Aug. 8.—Premier Asquith, in an address to the House of Commons on the Paris economic conference, suggested greatly modified terms of peace.

One of the most striking features of the address was omission of all mention of the restoration of Alsace Lorraine to France as a contingent of peace.

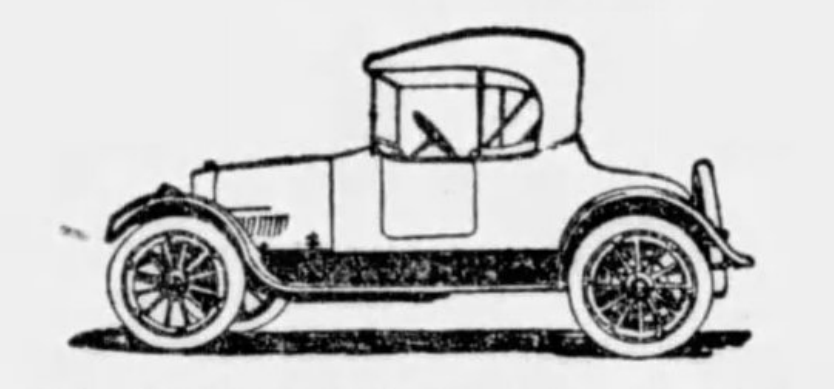
Briefly, the terms set forth by Mr. Asquith are: Belgium must be restored and indemnified; Serbia must be restored to nationhood, the Central empires to pay for the damage done; the occupied sections of France must be returned, Germany to pay the costs of restoring the devastated territory, and occupied Russian soil must be evacuated and indemnity paid.

The premier was discussing the resolutions of the Paris economic conference. He said the British government had entered the conference with two objects in view. The first was to convince the central powers that the entente allies, whatever their views on the economic policy, were resolved to wage war in complete unity and determination in economic as in military spheres. The second was to make preparation for the period following the declaration of peace, in view of the known attitude and will of the Germans.

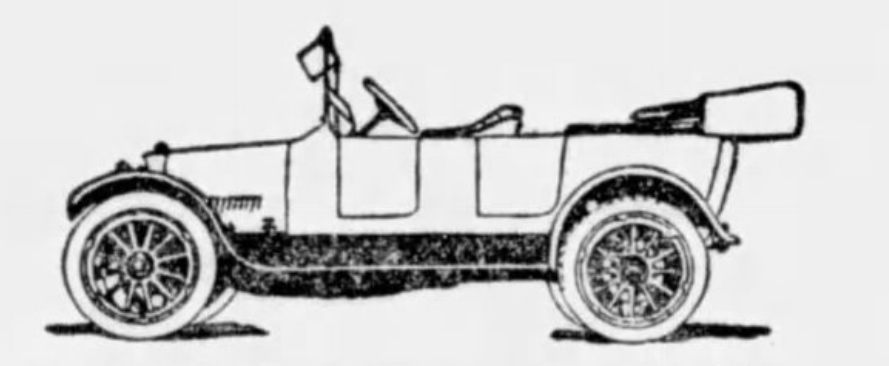
Reo

Announcing The Reo Models and Prices

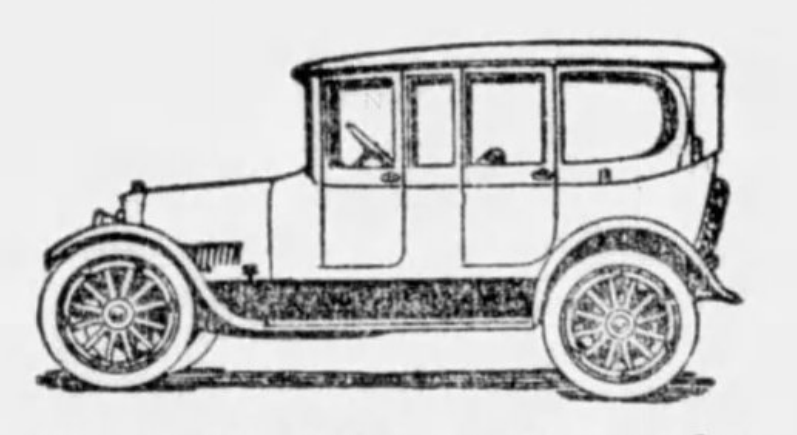
TwoImportant Price Reductions
Two Interesting New Models



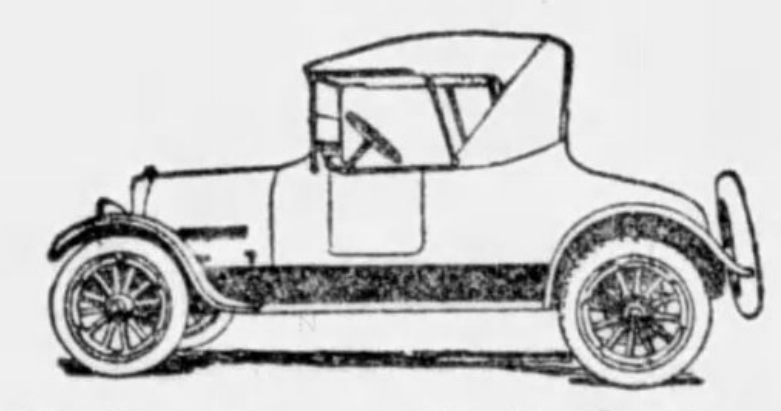
The New Four-Cylinder, 3-passenger Reo Roadster, $875



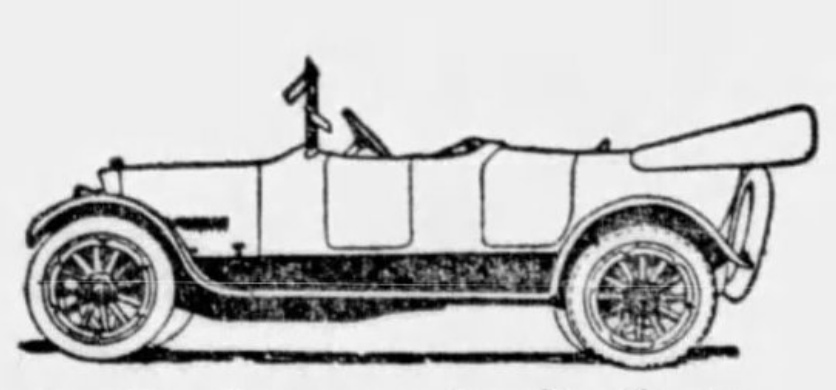
The New Reo the Fifth, "The Incomparable Four," $875



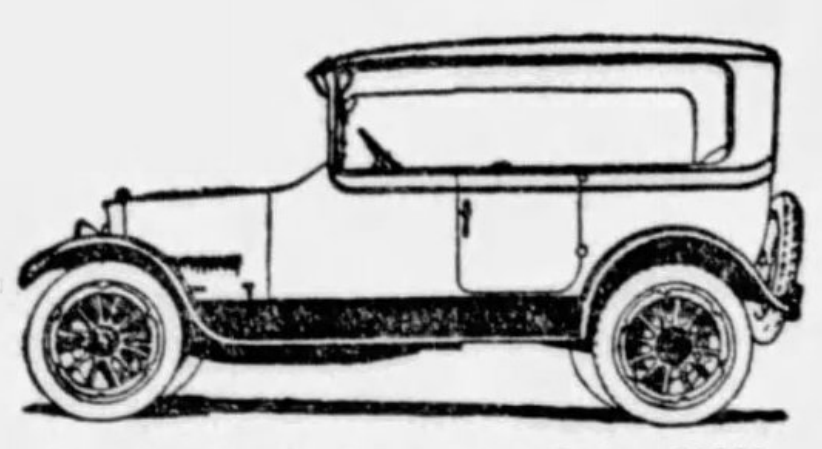
The New Four-Cylinder Reo Enclosed Car, $1025



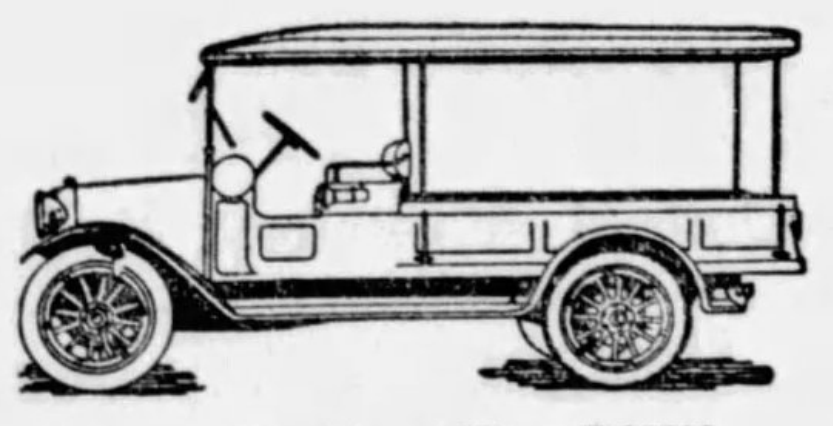
The New 4-passenger Reo Six Roadster, $1150



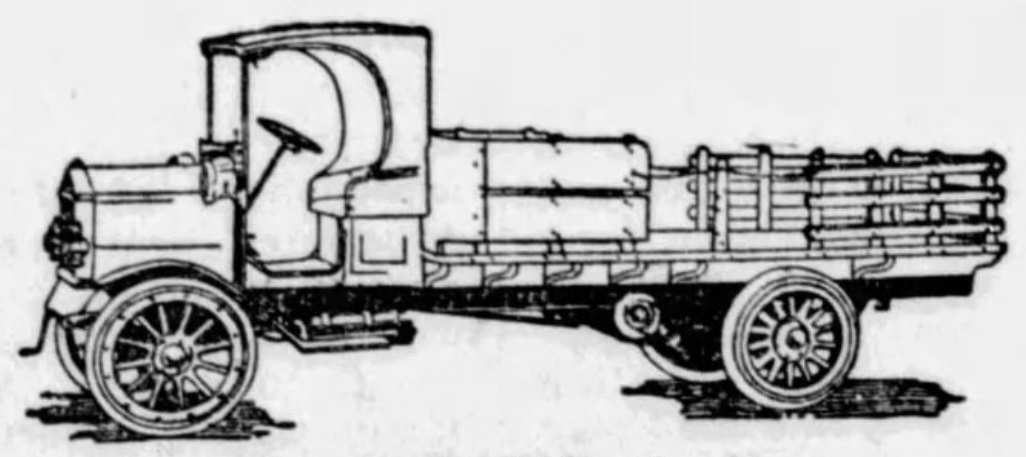
The New 7-passenger Reo Six Touring Car, $1150



The New Reo Six 7-passenger Sedan, $1750



1500-pound Reo "Speed Wagon," $1000



2-ton Reo Truck (Chassis only, with Driver's Seat and Cab), $1650

(All Prices are f. o. b. Lansing, Michigan)

YOU WANT TO KNOW—everybody always wants to know—what models Reo will make the coming year, and the price of each.

OF COURSE THERE ARE no new models—new chassis models we mean. You do not look for, do not expect, do not want new chassis models from Reo.

THAT ISN'T THE REO WAY. Refinements—of course. Detail improvements—wherever and whenever we can find a place or a way to make them.

NOTHING RADICALLY NEW is ever offered to Reo buyers. For it isn't new when it gets to you—it has been thoroughly tried and conclusively proven before we let it get into a Reo car.

NEW BODY TYPES—YES—and some that put Reo in the highest class of cars in looks as well as in performance and longevity. We'll treat of each in turn.

REO THE FIFTH COMES FIRST, of course. First not only among Reos, but among motor cars.

FOR THIS IS THE GREATEST automobile ever built, we verily believe.

THIS IS THE SEVENTH SEASON that Reo the Fifth has been standard in practically its present form.

NO: THE PRICE WILL NOT BE CHANGED this season. We will not increase—we cannot lower it.

ACTUAL COST OF MAKING is now more ($50 more) than when the present price, $875, was set a year ago. And we had made this model so long; had so refined and perfected manufacturing processes; had reached such a high state of efficiency in production; and cut dealers' discounts so low that we had, then, reached rock bottom.

IT WAS AN ACHIEVEMENT of the first magnitude to produce such a car and sell it at such a price—$875.

TODAY YOU SEE OTHERS increasing prices all along the line. They must do so. They have no choice.

ORDINARY BUSINESS RULES dictate that we also "tilt" the price of Reo the Fifth $50 at least.

BUT REO PRIDE PROMPTS that we absorb the extra cost, as we have for months past, and keep the price where it is until conditions will, happily, return to normal.

THE FOUR-CYLINDER ROADSTER—same wonderful chassis, same price, is the smartest thing on wheels—the most popular car in the world among physicians, and all professional and business men. Also $875.

TO SUPPLY A GROWING DEMAND for an enclosed body on Reo the Fifth chassis, we have planned to build a limited number. The quality will be Reo—which is to say, excellent. The top is rigidly supported at front and rear. Removable glass panels convert it into a veritable limousine for winter, and these discarded and with Jiffy curtains (which are also furnished) it is an ideal summer touring car. The price is $1025.

THE NEW REO SIX will continue in its present popular forms—the 7-passenger touring car and the classy 4-passenger roadster; and we will make a limited number with Sedan bodies to supply an insistent demand for this type of body on this splendid chassis.

THE PRICE IS REDUCED $100 on the 7-passenger and roadster models. Now $1150!

NOW YOU WONDER, and naturally, how we can reduce the price of the Reo Six models and not the Four—especially after what we have just told you about the increased cost of production.

SEEMS ILLOGICAL at first blush—doesn't it? But it isn't. For the truth is never illogical. And the truth is that despite the present higher prices of materials and labor still it costs us less to make this six-cylinder model than it did a year ago.

BY THE WAY—there's the greatest possible example of the workings of the Reo plan and its beneficence to buyers. Listen!

REO THE FIFTH SOLD FOR $1250 in 1912. Its price was reduced by successive stages from year to year as follows: $1175, $1050, and now is $875 f. o. b. Lansing.

SAME CAR?—No—an infinitely better car—for each year we have incorporated refinements and added equipment as the art has developed.

AND WE TOLD YOU EACH YEAR the reason for the reduction—that we had absorbed a portion of the initial—experimental, tool jig, die and special equipment—cost and were giving you the benefit.

THIS POPULAR REO SIX is now in its third season. It has passed the same stages through which its great four-cylinder namesake went—initial costs have been absorbed, charged off. And in accordance with that unswerving Reo policy we give the buyer the benefit and set the price at $1150 f. o. b. Lansing.

WE WILL MAKE A LOT MORE of those 4-passenger Six Roadsters the coming season. We underestimated the appeal and the demand for this model. It proved one of the most popular Reos ever built.

OUR RECORDS INDICATE that the majority of those who bought Reo Six Roadsters the past season were men who formerly had paid $3000 to $6000 for their cars.

HERE'S A THOUGHT FOR YOU: If you must "count the cost" you can't do better than to follow the lead of the millionaire in the selection of an automobile.

FOR THE MAN WHO CAN "afford to pay any price he likes" for a car, is the very man who doesn't. He insists on real value for his money—and his knowledge of values more often dictates a Reo than any other.

THE SIX SEDAN speaks for itself, though, truth to tell, an illustration does it scant justice.

YOU MUST SEE IT where you can study its artistic lines and faultless finish to fully appreciate this latest Reo which we price at $1750.

NOW A WORD ABOUT THE TRUCKS since 90 per cent of all Reo automobile distributors also handle Reo motor trucks.

PRICE OF THE 1500-POUND REO "Speed Wagon" has been reduced to $1000.

SAME REASON—SAME POLICY—reduced cost of manufacture despite higher present cost of materials—as enunciated in speaking of the Reo Six.

NEVER SINCE THE DAY this model was announced—and we made only one general announcement in the whole year—have we been able to supply the demand. Never, though the new Reo Truck plant covers 4½ acres of ground and is running to capacity.

AND THAT TWO-TON REO. What shall we say? What need we say? We submit, it is the greatest 2-ton motor truck in existence. Has been standard for longer. Has given greater proof of its sturdiness and efficiency and low cost of upkeep.

IF WE ARE TO JUDGE by that over-demand, we may well assume that we could sell all that we could make were the price $2500, instead of $1650.

AND FINALLY A WORD about the big general plan—a brief reiteration of the Reo policy.

WE STILL ADHERE to our determination never to make more Reo cars or trucks than we can make and make every one good.

TEMPTATION IS GREAT of course. Dealers protesting, buyers begging for more Reos. But we know—we know—on what solid foundation this Reo success was built; and we'll jealously guard that policy to the last.

RIGHT NOW—AUGUST—there are more orders on hand at the factories than at any previous time in Reo history. Orders hopelessly in excess of factory output—and that also is greater than ever before.

AND RIGHT NOW Reo stands higher in the esteem of buyers and of the trade than ever before.

$30,000,000 PER ANNUM is not small by any means. Reo is in fact one of the largest in point of production. We have no ambition, however, to be the largest. Don't want to make all the automobiles—only the best.

RATHER THAN INCREASE the quantity we shall strive always to improve the quality so that, as the art advances and cars generally improve, still Reo will continue to be known as—"*The Gold Standard of Values.*"

REO MOTOR CAR COMPANY
REO MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY
Factories: Lansing, Mich.

"THE GOLD STANDARD OF VALUES"

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the pstoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Mr. Hughes doesn't talk like a cold wave.

The easiest way to quit eating meat is to order a ham sandwich.

An Indiana man took a corn cure internally. He might as well have looked for a gas leak with a lighted match.

There are more than three thousand languages and dialects in the world. And yet there are many emotions that cannot be expressed in words.

Nobody likes to hear a man mumble corn off the cob.

Old men may say they feel as young as ever, but they never admit feeling as foolish as ever.

Houston will supply twenty thousand gallons of pickles to the soldiers on the border. They expected milk and honey and they get pickles.

Nobody is going to travel far by sitting down by the side of the road and regretting the time he wasted at the beginning of the journey.

Jimmie Cox says the Ohio Democrats are going to have a walkaway this year. Jimmie's the kind of optimist who would predict a large attendance at his own funeral.

The notion that love is blind may have originated with the youngster whose girl married the other fellow.

Soon as a man begins to like the sound of his own voice, he wants to enter into a joint debate with somebody.

No lazy man wants to believe there is no such thing as fate.

Dr. Aked says Ford's peace commission is a crowd of crazy cranks and dreamers. And the doctor ought to know; he played leapfrog with 'em.

James Whiecomb Riley left an estate of $200,000. The world has quit starving poets.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who, every four years, used to be introduced to the audience as the next President?

Lo, the poor candidate for political office! July was a dull month for him—

Too hot to walk, too hot to ride,
Too hot to talk, too hot to chide—
Too blamed hot to point with pride.

Though Villa's remains were cremated, his ashes go marching on.

Bet the kaiser has more faith in the Krupps than in his alleged divine right.

"The toughest American wood, according to the United States forest service, is that of the osage orange." We have a notion that the Ben Davis apple ranks next.

Nobody's pinning medals on the man who predicted a summerless summer.

President Wilson favors pork and probably, if necessary, would come out for beans.

Notwithstanding the presence of the preacher, the biggest bug at a Sunday school picnic is the one that crawls up one's leg.

A young man's first serious delusion is that he can't go through life without a certain girl at his side.

Tempus fugit, and the up-to-date youngster of today may be the old-fashioned man of tomorrow.

Among the diseases which afflict the Wilson administration may be mentioned Jim Hay fever.

Any time a mere man sees a strange bit of feminine wear that strikes him as pre-eminently ridiculous, his first thought is that some fashion designer has been drinking again.

We notice in the paper the description of a trap for ants. But in our opinion, the best trap is built in the shape of a pantry with shelves baited with pies.

Perhaps you have noticed that the fellow who slaps you on the back in winter is the one who asks in summer if it's hot enough for you.

There has to be a peach crop failure to make the apricot taste good.

The question arises whether William Lorimer wants to go back to the United States senate for vindication or the salary.

After sunburn, then comes the sport of peeling off.

"I am Yesterday," says Dr. Frank Crane. Let him. We would rather be Payday, and have everybody pleased to see us.

The Russian heat wave continues unabated.

It's always a great shock to go back to the old home town and find the one native who, in the early days was generally reckoned as a budding genius working in a livery stable.

In the years to come probably Villa, in his humorous way, will refer to that merry time when he was dead.

Must the Nobel peace prize go about another year, seeking whom it may devour?

Many a man has found it impossible to sleep five minutes after the saloons open in the morning.

Everybody possesses the divine right to save his own hide. That far the Kaiser has the correct idea.

The Wind Vane.

Mr. Hughes devoted a fourth of his speech to the administration's Mexican policy because that policy was typical of all of the administration's policies.

Just as the President wavered from ferocity in his attitude toward Huerta to sweet reasonableness toward Carranza, from benevolence toward Villa to desire for his scalp and then utter indifference as to everything connected with Villa, so he wavered in his treatment of the submarine controversy, declaring one day that he would hold Germany to "strict accountability," on the next day pointing out to Germany the way to manage the submarine warfare to the satisfaction of international law, and on the third day, saying he meant nothing of the sort.

Just as the President resorted to the physical invasion of Mexico only to halt that invasion when its purpose was about to be accomplished, so he went touring the country demanding clear and definite action on the preparedness program and on his return home tamely surrendered to the little army group in congress.

Mr. Hughes recited the astonishing history of the embargoes. In August, 1913, Mr. Wilson announced that neither side to the quarrel in Mexico should receive arms and ammunition from this country. In February, 1914, the embargo was lifted. Two months later it was restored In another month, it was explained that the embargo did not apply to shipments through Mexican ports, and Carranza was permitted to buy arms in the United States. Then, he was granted the right to obtain supplies by rail. For a time both Carranza and Villa were treated alike in this regard. But in October, 1915, the privilege was withdrawn from Villa and granted exclusively to Carranza.

Yet the vacillation in the matter of embargoes was no more confusing than the vacillation in domestic policies. The President had been against spoils politics. But he called the capable Mr. Herrick home and supplanted him with a nonentity. He turned the mission at San Domingo into an institution for the care of "deserving Democrats." He made the civil service laws ridiculous. These are extreme examples of spoils politics. The President has vacillated on the fiscal policy. He has vacillated on congressional pork. He has twice reversed himself on the military issues. There has been no man in the White House who has been such a wind vane.

Mr. Hughes calls attention to the fact that now, more than at any other time in recent years, the United States needs firmness and consistency in high places. We are at a time of crisis. We are beset by foreign problems. We need clean-cut domestic policies untainted of tin-horn politics. Mr. Wilson has failed in the crisis. Not a problem he inherited with his office has been solved. Not one that came into being in his administration has been settled.

The country can face the prospect of four years of Wilson only if it chooses to be blind or flippant.

A New Chief for Mexico.

Americans looked to Madero in do much which they thought should be done, to lift the peon from a state of virtual slavery, to destroy the land barons, to develop Mexico for the benefit of Mexicans and not for foreigners only. Madero's intentions possibly were right. But the accomplishments were nothing. The government that came in with Madero was worse than the dictatorship of Diaz.

After Huerta, Americans pinned their faith to the banners of Carranza. It was an error of the first dimension. Carranza has failed in everything—failed to make the factional leaders agreeable one to another, to better the lot of any except the flatterers who surrounded him, to satisfy the simple demands of the Villistas who, more than all others, made Carranza possible, to give the United States peace and quiet along its southern frontier.

A new light is gaining in candlepower in Mexico. He is General Gonzales. Word comes that he is to succeed Carranza with that gentleman acquiescing.

By this time, we may suppose, Americans are cured of over-enthusiasm as relates to the affairs of our tempestuous neighbor. It is possible we are cured of our hopefulness. This is because we have all come to know Mexico better. We know it to be childlike in its ideas of government, primitive in its notions as to its duties in the world, savage in war. Gonzales may be the hero who will save Mexico. But the heroism will have to be proved this time before Americans rush forward to pelt him with verbal roses.

A Citizen Army That Is No Army.

Representative Gardner has found that the troops of only twenty-five states were sufficiently equipped or trained to send to the Mexican border. They amount in all to 94,000 men and are 65,000 under the strength authorized by law.

The 65,000, it may be taken as a certainty, are unobtainable. Recruiting for the National Guard is virtually dead. What is worse, the weeding of the physically unfit among the 94,000 is still going on. The heat of Texas will cause the discharge of others. Men will be sent home to care for dependants, to resume their studies in school, to work for congressmen who need their influence. Our citizen army that was to be so big and strong is to be a handful.

Officers of the Guard who like the pay will stick to it that the militia constitutes all that we need for a second line of defense. Representatives and senators who labored for the federalization of the Guard will feel compelled, for the sake of consistency, to defend their judgment. But the rest of the country, we believe, will say that the scheme has failed completely.

The Only Thing Nations Respect.

Germany has given many assurances that it respected American rights and that it desired the friendship of the American government. But that was not permitted to interfere with the breaking of treaties, the violation of international law and the destruction of American lives and property when our rights intervened between Germany and its convenience in the conduct of war.

England has made as many assurances of friendship for the United States as Germany has. It has even courted our sympathy and support. It has tried to make Americans believe that the cause the Britons were fighting was a cause dear to the heart and of interest to the wellbeing of America. Nevertheless, England has never hesitated about stepping upon our toes in conducting its war. It has seized American ships and cargoes. It has rifled our mails. Our merchants have been blacklisted. Our coast at this hour is blockaded. Innumerable violations of our neutrality have been committed.

All this should show us the folly of trusting to international friendships for protection. There isn't a nation which will not impose upon our good-nature, which will not do us great injury, if it feels that we haven't the means or the nerve to undertake reprisals. To defend our rights and to prevent humiliation and affronts, we should have that which all nations respect. This is a strong defense coupled with a will to employ it.

A Step in Preparedness.

In an attack upon the United States, a European nation would find it most advantageous to operate from one of the West Indian islands.

Almost at one stroke, the enemy could sever connections by sea of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, divide us from possible friends and allies in the southern hemisphere and destroy the Monroe Doctrine. This could be done simply by seizing or effectually blockading the Panama canal.

It is obvious that it is to this country's interest to prevent any commanding island of the West Indies or the Caribbean sea from falling into the hands of Europeans and as greatly to our interest to prevent any who hold territory in those waters from extending their possessions. For several years, the Danish islands have been for sale. It is important that no one shall gain a hold upon them except the United States. To trust to the Monroe Doctrine to obstruct their transfer to a European power is putting too great a strain upon that instrument. We should possess the islands ourselves.

The treaty negotiated with Denmark ought to be ratified. It is one of the fundamentals of preparedness to make it difficult for an enemy to plan an invasion of America. With an island as a base of operations that would be easy for him. Without it, an invasion would have to be conducted from a base at home.

The Prize Russia Is After.

If the Russians drive the Teutons back to their own lands, the glory will be priceless, but the material gains may be small. For the greater part of the recovered territory, it is likely, will be erected into a Polish state and Russia has never cared for empire of mixed allegiances. It is different in the Caucasus. What the Russians take there, they will keep.

In the office which directs the strategy of the czar's forces, it is probable that the campaign against the Turks is held as immensely more important than that directed against the Germans and Austrians. The defeat of the Turks will mean the Russianization of Constantinople. It will mean command of the Bosphorus which, in time, can be made to command the Suez and the land roads to the East. Russian merchantmen have been permitted to pass through the straits. But warships could neither pass out of the Black Sea nor enter it. With Constantinople taken, that will be different.

So also will be politics in the Balkan capitals. Russia will rule by force where it tried to rule by persuasion, intrigue, the development of the dream of Pan-Slavism. There may be a new set of sovereigns in three of them, Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania. If Albania is to have a foreign prince, he will take orders from Petrograd.

It is worth while then to keep an eyes upon the Russians in Asia Minor. Every victory will bring them nearer to realizing the hope that is centuries old. Every defeat of the Turks threatens collapse for the Ottoman its resources of arms and supplies are becoming exhausted.

Because there are unhappy marriages matrimony as an institution is not a failure. Might as well say the ocean is not a success because some people drown in it.

"It must be said for the old-fashioned country doctor," says the Houston Post, "that he didn't know very much, but he cured most of the common diseases." He knew enough to look on, while nature cured 'em.

"Once there was a pair of beautiful black eyes," says a translation from Russian fiction. Reads more like history with which many of us are familiar.

Prohibitionists predict a dry President in five years. To make Mr. Bryan happy they'll have to predict a grape juice President.

HE IS JUST AWAY

An Editorial in the Philadelphia North American.

One of the sweetest of James Whitcom Riley's poems ends with this couplet:

Think of him still as the same, I say;
He is not dead—he is just away!

And that's the way all of us for years and years are going to think of the little man who painted signs and played the fiddle and rhymed the heart-things of life—and late the other evening asked his nurse for a drink of water before he fared "into the love of There."

For real poets do not die, and Riley was a real poet.

No learned wearers of hoods—he himself had them from three great centers of learning—will debate his style or seek to excavate the "real meaning" of what he wrote. Once, long ago, he had all of them worked up over his famous "unpublished poem of Edgar Allan Poe," but he did that just to show he could write "poetry of value."

Then, under the pen name of "Benj. F. Johnson of Boone" he revealed "The Old Swimmin' Hole" as his Pierian spring, and from that source for more than thirty years flowed a stream of tears and laughter, and all the other simple and blessed things we love to linger over when experience has taught us real values.

In the very heart of things American, and at a time when that middle west was too young to be artificial, he loitered along, seeing things just as any of us common folks see them and weaving them into the kind of garlands we'd like to make if we could.

No fancy-fed yearning for moldy ruins and storied rivers led him to stilted form and phrases overneat. The foodful fields along the Wabash and the woods by Wild Cat creek were good enough for him. He knew and loved them so well that they let him write their message.

"With more than a painter's sense of atmosphere, he caught the color and temper of Indiana's outdoor life" —which is Pennsylvania's and Kentucky's and Nebraska's, too—"and transferred this loveliness—brown, green, golden and russet again—to his canvas, so that the reader not only saw the landscape, but sensed the fragrance of the drifting air."

Instead of choosing the Colosseum as a shining mark for his gift—and "Leomanie" showed he might have come close to the bullseye—he picked the country schoolhouse down at the crossroads or the barnyard.

"He took his readers inside the farmhouse, oftenest by the kitchen door, and added 'Little Orphant Annie' and 'our hired girl, 'Lizabuth Ann,' and 'The Raggedy Man' and 'the little boy with curv'ture of the spine' to the national gallery of the erary portraits."

But he stopped at the closet door. No skeletons were dragged out; no tombstones undermined. He saw the other side, of course, but he knew how much of it every one everywhere has to see, and he wanted to do what he could to "keep the sun a-shinin' even when the clouds is thick."

So he stuck close to the plain people whose work and faith and courage anchor the very being of this nation, and in the "clipped and smooth-worn coinage" of their own tongue gave currency to this later issue of the same thoughts, feelings and memories that have attended human nature since its first unfolding.

Through the increasing whirr of wheels and all the rush and stir of a land waking up to the new ways of wealth, he still could hear and see:

The husky, rusty rustle of the tossels of the corn,
And the raspin' of the tangled leaves, as golden as the morn;
The stubble in the furries—kind o' lonesome like, but still
A-preachin' sermons to us of the barns they growed to fill;
The strawstack in the medder and the reaper in the shed;
The hosses in their stalls below—the clover overhead!
Oh, it sets my heart a-clickin' like the tickin' of a clock,
When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock.

Volume after volume of such loved scenes and simple joys he added—not to the bookshelves, but the firesides of the land. And he painted the everyday things in such true colors that no eye could fail to find in them some friendliness of former days, perhaps long lost in the press of life.

And one can never tell how much more he did than to please and soothe. Let one true story suffice.

On a fine train from New York to Chicago two men—one of them a captain general of industry—were talking. At a certain station a white hearse awaited the train's coming, and as the rich manufacturer saw it, he reached into his pocket, took out a wallet and passed to his companion a newspaper clipping of this stanza of Riley's "Little White Hearse":

As the little white hearse went glimmering by,
A stranger petted a ragged child
In the crowded walks, and she knew not why,
But he gave her a coin for the way she smiled;
And the bootblack thrilled with a pleasure strange
As a customer put back his change
With a kindly hand a grateful sigh,
As the little white hearse went glimmering by.

"I have carried that for years," he said, "and it has helped to make me fairer in my dealings."

If all the wallets that have sheltered bits of Riley's verse were thrown in one pile, what a mountain would rise!

A host of American poets have dealt deftly with the abstract and—as in the case of Longfellow and Whittier—occasionaly pictured our life, yet only two stand out as typifying this newer nation.

One of these is Walt Whitman, of Camden; the other Riley.

Of course, there is no way of comparing them, nor is it our purpose to pit their product. And in the order of their views, Riley comes first.

He was born, lived and died among the people who, on the whole, best represent the average of Americanism.

His vision, unlike Whitman's, was bounded almost entirely by the everydayness of these average Americans.

With sympathy and a keen sense of humor, he pictured them as they are. And there is no doubt that future historians will be better able to gauge the rural post-pioneer period by his poems than by any more detailed study that has been made.

But this is not his benefaction. This is not the reason why he will be remembered and quoted and loved.

His place is firmer based. It rests on the common heritage of all hearts; the loves and griefs and hopes—often hid or held back—which are not changed by rank or riches or the tides of time.

"Honor bright," how many of us would a thousand times rather go "Out to Old Aunt Mary's" than to the formal, frothy affairs where sincerity is unwelcome, and the chief aim seems to be to conceal rather than reveal what we really feel!

How many of us, surrounded by the pieces of a broken doll, a broken slate or a broken heart, almost can feel the clasp of a friendly hand in his words:

They have broken your heart, I know;
And the rainbow gleams
Of your youthful dreams
Are things of long ago;
But heaven holds all for which you sigh—
There, little girl, don't cry!

What mother or father, lost in the great loneliness, but finds some solace in:

Fain would I be of service—say something,
Between the tears that would be comforting—
But, ah! so sadder than yourself am I,
Who have no child to die!

Where the heart, dragging along in the uncertainty and friendlessness of a way that is dark, but steps for a moment into the sunlight at:

For we know not every morrow can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow we have had,
Let us fold away our fears
And put by our foolish tears,
And thru all the coming years,
Just be glad!

It's the heart-to-heartness of Riley that endeared him to all of us and shall keep him thus endeared. That isn't all, however. There is something else.

His simple yet noble ideals—for all through his verse runs the clear, fresh current of that larger, better side of our common life which seldom gets into print, but which leavens the whole lump and keeps it sweet.

His optimism, which reflects accurately the resiliency of this young people.

His faith, not expressed through orthodox conformance, but surely attuned to our highest hopes.

And his love of home!

Afterwhile we have in view
The old home to journey to;
Where the Mother is, and where
Her sweet welcome waits us there.
How we'll click the latch that locks
In the pinks and hollyhocks,
And leap up the path once more,
Where she waits us at the door;
How we'll greet the dear old smile
And the warm tears, afterwhile!

For him the final "afterwhile" has come. And, from coast to coast, we call out sadly and gladly, "Good-by, Jim!"

We need not add, "Take care of yourself." The hearts of men will see to that.

NORWAY CONSIDERS TRIP ON THE W. K. WATER WAGON

Christiania, Norway, Aug. 4.—A bill prohibiting all workers on public conveyances as well as soldiers and sailors of both the fighting and merchant fleets from consuming intoxicating liquors during their working hours and also six hours before they take up their duties, has been introduced into the Norwegian parliament.

It is believed that as the majority of the legislators are in favor of prohibition the bill will become law in a very short time and may possibly lead to prohibition throughout the country.

The measure provides for criminal prosecution of offenders against its articles, the first offense being punishable by fine, and a repetition by imprisonment for a maximum term of three months and liability to dismissal without possibility of return to public service.

Employes on street cars, omnibuses, taxicabs, railroads and passenger boats are subject to the provisions of the bill, as well as soldiers and sailors, but the king has the power to grant dispensation to the officers and crews of warships visiting foreign ports where they may be entertained by the hosts or have to give entertainments in return.

BEE INDUSTRY SUPPORTED BY STATE IN NEW ZEALAND

The government of New Zealand supports and regulates the beekeeping industry and maintains an experimental apiary, where students are trained.

Protect Bottle Labels.

Popular Science Monthly.

If the amateur chemist will paint a thin coating of paraffin over the labels of his reagent bottles with a fine brush he will save much time and bother in replacing labels. The paraffin will prevent any drops of regeant from attacking and badly discoloring the labels. Most reagents do not act on paraffin. The paraffin coating should extend about one-quarter of an inch beyond the edges of the label.

HEALTH TALKS

By Donald McCaskey, M. D.

Do Gloomy Thoughts Do Any Good?

Let me ask a question of you: Have you ever been in the sick room or in the same house or even working with a nervous patient in your daily tasks?

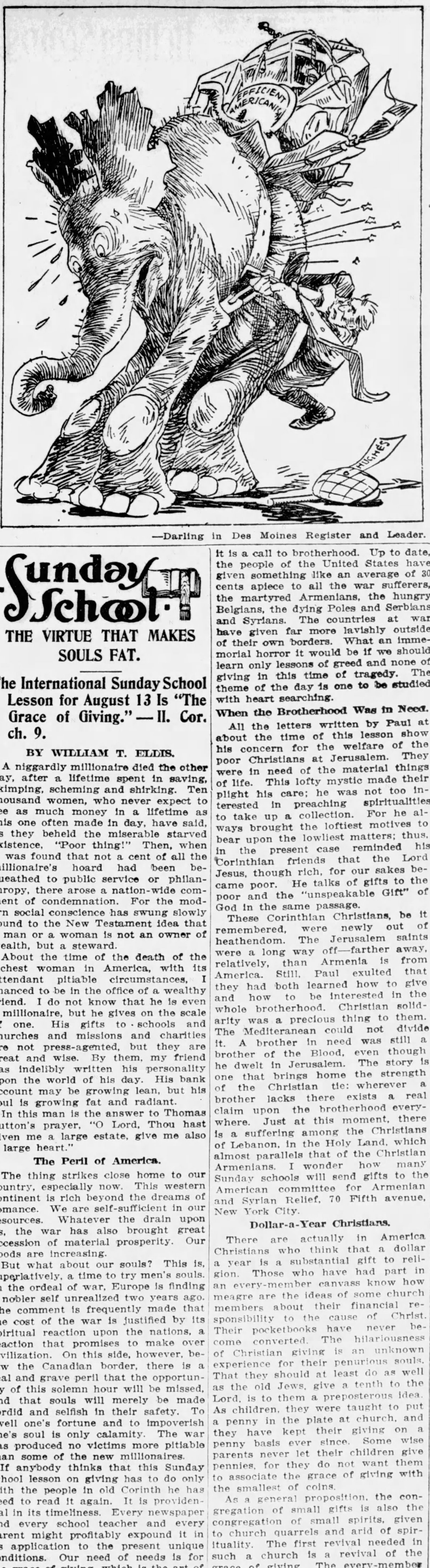
Did gloomy thoughts or unsympathetic actions or conversations ever produce any good effect?

If you can answer this question in the affirmative, these words are not meant for you. If, however, you would like to throw all the force of your weight on the side of constructive helpfulness in handling nervous people, there is one medicine which you can use to a most powerful degree—it is cheerfulness.

Let me repeat again—THE BEST MEDICINE FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS CONDITION IS CHEERFULNESS.

It is certainly just as easy to be cheerful, to look cheerful and to have a cheerful note in your tone of voice as it is to be sad or gloomy or grouchy. Certainly a sour frame of mind, tempered with irritability and fretting, is not meant to be a part of the atmosphere in the cure of nervousness. A nervous patient needs an atmosphere of cheerfulness for the exhausted brain cells, just as much as you need an atmosphere of pure air for producing a vigorous healthy blood condition. After all, this atmosphere of cheerfulness is a medicine which we can all cultivate. There is no limit to the dividend which you can make your own cheerfulness pay to the nervous invalid who wants to be cured and who is retarded or who thrives according to the atmosphere of cheerfulness you have about you.

GETTING HITCHED UP



—Darling in Des Moines Register and Leader.

Sunday School

THE VIRTUE THAT MAKES SOULS FAT.

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 13 Is "The Grace of Giving." — II. Cor. ch. 9.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

A niggardly millionaire died the other day, after a lifetime spent in saving, skimping, scheming and shirking. Ten thousand women, who never expect to see as much money in a lifetime as this one often made in day, have said, as they beheld the miserable starved existence, "Poor thing!" Then, when it was found that not a cent of all the millionaire's hoard had been bequeathed to public service or philanthropy, there arose a nation-wide comment of condemnation. For the modern social conscience has swung slowly round to the New Testament idea that a man or a woman is not an owner of wealth, but a steward.

About the time of the death of the richest woman in America, with its attendant pitiable circumstances, I chanced to be in the office of a wealthy friend. I do not know that he is even a millionaire, but he gives on the scale of one. His gifts to schools and churches and missions and charities are not press-agented, but they are great and wise. By them, my friend has indelibly written his personality upon the world of his day. His bank account may be growing lean, but his soul is growing fat and radiant.

In this man is the answer to Thomas Sutton's prayer, "O Lord, Thou hast given me a large estate, give me also a large heart."

The Peril of America.

The thing strikes close home to our country, especially now. This western continent is rich beyond the dreams of romance. We are self-sufficient in our resources. Whatever the drain upon us, the war has also brought great accession of material prosperity. Our goods are increasing.

But what about our souls? This is, superlatively, a time to try men's souls. In the ordeal of war, Europe is finding a nobler self unrealized two years ago. The comment is frequently made that the cost of the war is justified by its spiritual reaction upon the nations, a reaction that promises to make over civilization. On this side, however, below the Canadian border, there is a real and grave peril that the opportunity of this solemn hour will be missed, and that souls will merely be made sordid and selfish in their safety. To swell one's fortune and to impoverish one's soul is only calamity. The war has produced no victims more pitiable than some of the new millionaires.

If anybody thinks that this Sunday school lesson on giving has to do only with the people in old Corinth he has need to read it again. It is providential in its timeliness. Every newspaper and every school teacher and every parent might profitably expound it in its application to the present unique conditions. Our need of needs is for the grace of giving, which is the art of getting out of ourselves and thinking of the other person. We are in peril of spirit emaciation, which is a worse fate than that of the famine sufferers whom I have seen by the myriads in Asia. Personal "preparedness" must be purse-and-all preparedness.

A Ghastly Imitation.

If the Apostle Paul were writing this comment upon his message to the Christians of old, he would be able to deal adequately with a ghastly imitation of charity which has come to full flower since the war began. I am not. Excoriating, puncturing, portraying words equal to the situation are beyond me. How can a man who believes in human nature, and the basic spirit of brotherliness, depict the ghoulish selfishness of the men and women—mostly women—who are making of humanity's suffering a ladder on which to climb society's ladder? It is no idle surmise to say that there are persons who, at the present time, are deliberately, calculatingly and cold-bloodedly utilizing the plight of the war victims to advertise themselves and to create new social affiliations. War relief along with "preparedness" have become social fads in the United States, and now they are a game at which the socially ambitious are playing unscrupulously. Those who have glimpsed the inner workings of the thing know that there is often an utter disregard for the real cause of the sufferers: the dying, the tortured, the maimed are but pawns in a social game.

Only Paul—or perhaps Billy Sunday—can rightly characterize the spirit that will, in the very darkest hour of the world's Gethsemane, seek to promote its own small and selfish ends.

Surely it is intended that the needs of the suffering, in this unexampled hour of distress should open the hearts of the world. One man's adversity is the other man's opportunity to give proof of his religion. In the school of war the lesson of woe is made clear: it is a call to brotherhood. Up to date, the people of the United States have given something like an average of 30 cents apiece to all the war sufferers, the martyred Armenians, the hungry Belgians, the dying Poles and Serbians and Syrians. The countries at war have given far more lavishly outside of their own borders. What an immemorial horror it would be if we should learn only lessons of greed and none of giving in this time of tragedy. The theme of the day is one to be studied with heart searching.

When the Brotherhood Was in Need.

All the letters written by Paul at about the time of this lesson show his concern for the welfare of the poor Christians at Jerusalem. They were in need of the material things of life. This lofty mystic made their plight his care; he was not too interested in preaching spiritualities to take up a collection. For he always brought the loftiest motives to bear upon the lowliest matters; thus, in the present case reminded his Corinthian friends that the Lord Jesus, though rich, for our sakes became poor. He talks of gifts to the poor and the "unspeakable Gift" of God in the same passage.

These Corinthian Christians, be it remembered, were newly out of heathendom. The Jerusalem saints were a long way off—farther away, relatively, than Armenia is from America. Still, Paul exulted that they had both learned how to give and how to be interested in the whole brotherhood. Christian solidarity was a precious thing to them. The Mediteranean could not divide it. A brother in need was still a brother of the Blood, even though he dwelt in Jerusalem. The story is one that brings home the strength of the Christian tie: wherever a brother lacks there exists a real claim upon the brotherhood everywhere. Just at this moment, there is a suffering among the Christians of Lebanon, in the Holy Land, which almost parallels that of the Christian Armenians. I wonder how many Sunday schools will send gifts to the American committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City.

Dollar-a-Year Christians.

There are actually in America Christians who think that a dollar a year is a substantial gift to religion. Those who have had part in an every-member canvass know how meagre are the ideas of some church members about their financial responsibility to the cause of Christ. Their pocketbooks have never become converted. The hilariousness of Christian giving is an unknown experience for their penurious souls. That they should at least do as well as the old Jews, give a tenth to the Lord, is to them a preposterous idea. As children, they were taught to put a penny in the plate at church, and they have kept their giving on a penny basis ever since. Some wise parents never let their children give pennies, for they do not want them to associate the grace of giving with the smallest of coins.

As a general proposition, the congregation of small gifts is also the congregation of small spirits, given to church quarrels and arid of spirituality. The first revival needed in such a church is a revival of the grace of giving. The every-member canvass has done more for some congregations than an evangelist could do.

We get as we give. "He that soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly." "The liberal soul shall be made fat"—and the selfish soul shall be made lean. The law runs in life as in Scripture. God never lets himself get into debt to man. The lavish life is enlarged. Sacrificed spirits are made royal in themselves. The marks of the cross on the soul are the marks of the Lord Jesus. Not without Scripture warrant has the International Lesson Committee entitled this study "The Grace of Giving." Giving is a grace. Wherever the grace of God exists, there may be found also the corresponding grace of giving. There are no selfish saints: for if they are selfish they are not saints, having denied the Lord Jesus.

An Effective Retort.

London Tit-Bits.

A certain officer of the Royal Horse artillery, having his battery divided into half batteries, which were garrisoned over 40 miles apart by road, applied that he might have an allowance granted him for an extra charger, it being his duty to frequently visit both portions.

The war office ruled that this allowance was inadmissible, saying: "Measured by the ordnance map, as the crow flies, the distance is found to be only 33½ miles."

For a time the officer was nonplused, but an idea struck him and he seized his pen and wrote: "There would appear to be some misunderstanding regarding my application. I am asking for an allowance for an additional charger, not an additional crow. I do not ride a crow. I ride a horse." He got it.

VARIETIES

Americans own nearly all Cuban sugar cane.

San Francisco pays telephone girls $90 a month.

Mexico's national library contains 225,000 volumes.

American investments in Mexico exceed $500,000,000.

Forty states last year passed special labor legislation.

Powdered sulphur quenches fire more rapidly than water.

St. Paul and Minneapolis last year ate 12,000,000 frog legs.

Chicago university will add military science to its curriculum.

New York city has 10,537 saloons, or one to each 515 population.

Forty-one of the states have state geologists or similar officials.

This year's strawberry crop of the United States was worth $20,000,000.

Canada has a herd of 2,077 buffalo, owned by the Dominion government.

More than 14,000 Englishwomen have replaced men as farm laborers since war began.

New York in recent days has granted 8,000 licenses to citizens anxious to carry pistols.

Infectious diseases are unknown in Greenland on account of the dry, cold atmosphere.

An English scientist has succeeded in obtaining seven gallons of fuel oil from a ton of seaweed.

Near Drente, Holland, the petrified body of a woman buried 1,700 years ago has been excavated.

An Albanian dainty is a dish of eggs and onions boiled for three hours daily on ten successive days.

Japan obtains more than 2,000,000-horsepower from its streams by nearly 400 hydro-electric plants.

It is said that the streets of London, if laid end to end, would stretch from New York to San Francisco.

George Dunbar, of Lenox, Mass., says he has attended every circus which has been in Pittsfield for 70 years.

Bangor, Me., almost wiped out by fire five years ago, has since rebuilt and is now larger and better than ever.

British scientists are experimenting with banana stalks as material for paper and as a possible source of potash.

Austria recently held an exposition of paper products designed for protection against cold and as substitutes for textiles.

Letters to the number of 3,586,473, forming 775,693 words, 31,737 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books, make up the Bible.

Australia seems to have an inexhaustible supply of marble, which is found there in many colors, in addition to pure white.

An automobile coal wagon has been invented with four separate compartments, so well balanced that they can be dumped by hand.

The Spanish government is planning to build an electric railroad from Madrid to the French frontier to connect with French lines.

Along the Cornwall coast many miners earn a living by washing tin out of the sands, the sea shattering the metal bearing rocks.

The world's highest powered motor ship has been built in Italy for the Brazilian navy, its oil motors developing 6,400-horsepower.

Porto Rico is looking for a market for its palmleaf or "straw" hats. These hats are chiefly made by women and girls working at home.

So thoroughly have the men been instructed to avoid it that trenchfoot is now regarded as a crime among Canadian troops in France.

A Californian is the inventor of a tough glass hood for automobiles that permits a man to watch his engine while his car is running.

The electric furnace is being used in Sweden to refine by a secret process chromium ores brought from South Africa and New Caledonia.

A new toothbrush has a hollow head and can be connected with a rubber tube to an elevated reservoir for liquids to make it a fountain affair.

Locust eggs, treated with sulphuric acid and lime, are used for fertilizer in Sicilly and other Mediterranean lands where the insects are common.

Discoveries of extensive deposits of limestone and silica in the Philippines have led to the formation of a company to manufacture cement there.

The surfaces of roads are planed, scarified, rolled and made ready for use in a single trip over them of a machine that a Pennsylvanian has invented.

To enable migratory fish to rise over waterfalls, dams and other obstructions in streams, a Canadian fisheries official has invented an automatic elevator.

For propelling boats a Frenchman has invented paddle wheels which may be attached to any boat and revolved by a man pulling at oarlike handles.

The French have a process of making a sweet flour from fried sugar beets. The substances, when complete, contains 82 per cent of pure nutriment.

A car to carry two members of a rescue crew, who propel it with bicycle gearing as it runs on the track of a mine railway, has been invented in Europe.

The whole number of women employed in munition making in France, according to the secretary for munitions, is 109,300. Of these 26,293 are in state factories.

The work to which French women have mostly taken since the war is in food industries, textiles and the metal trades, but many also are working in rubber and at sackmaking.

Using the principle of reinforced concrete construction in the making of statuary models, a New York sculptress builds them of wire netting and coats them with plaster with a brush.

A "pulp and paper course" has been instituted at the University of Maine. It gives four years' training in chemistry and engineering to fulfill the demand for specialists in paper manufacture.

Without stopping his train an engineer can move a lever in his cab and open a recently patented switch to enable him to enter a siding, the switch closing when the last car has passed over it.

The railroad connecting Chile and Bolivia, which crosses the Andes 14,105 feet above sea level, provides oxygen chambers, in which passengers can get relief from the rarefied air in the high altitudes.

Economy of fuel consumption in steamships often requires the mixing of two or more kinds of coal and an Englishman has invented a coaling barge that mixes coal as it delivers it into a bunker.

By treating young chickens with high frequency, high voltage currents of electricity, a London experimenter has made them grow more rapidly than those of the same age reared without the treatment.

The Peace Page

BIRD HOUSES

MARTHA HOLDEN

By the end of August the birds will begin to leave us. We hardly know when they go; we would not be capable of distinguishing their song of farewell if they should sing one. But the birds do not take themselves too seriously. They go and come as a part of the economy of Nature, and we are, as a nation, learning more and more how to appreciate them.

In the council chamber of the city hall of Omaha was held, in the spring, a unique exhibit. It represented 400 bird houses built by the boys and girls of the Omaha grade schools. Other cities have done the same thing. What makes the Omaha show distinctive was the fact that no prize was offered for the best house. The real motive for building was thus emphasized. Loyalty to their school exhibit, interest in bird life and personal satisfaction in constructing a thing of beauty, dominated the spirit of the display. Four hundred or more children learned to achieve without a material reward. It was a forward step in the training of the young.

This particular show went a little farther in bird specialization than any I have happened to read about. The council chamber, a handsome, high-ceilinged room, was set with five 20-foot trees. In these many of the houses were hung to illustrate correct methods of placing the birds' dwellings. Actual birds were placed in the trees, enlivening the scene by their chirpings and songs.

Various species of stuffed birds were displayed in front of some of the houses, to show how the bird really enters his home and to give realism to the display.

A phonograph, concealed in one corner of the great room, played bird call records. Charles C. Gorst, the Harvard bird man, is a former Omaha boy, and his sister, who attended the show and recognized her brother's phonographic record of bird songs, said that he first learned the notes of the meadow lark and other birds while milking the cows as a boy on their farm, near Neligh, Neb.

Needless to say, these reproduced bird calls and songs at intervals, flooding the great room with melody, their source skillfully concealed, were a mysterious delight, both to young and old.

Many thousands came to see the exhibit. No two houses were alike, but each was constructed according to its youthful maker's idea of beauty or utility. One child hollowed out a cocoanut for a wren house. Another had a wooden syrup pail turned upside down, with the roof on the bottom of the pail and the bail acting as a swinging perch. One girl sewed two fig baskets together and put a roof on it. A 9-year-old boy put rockers on his house, so that the wind would rock the baby birds to sleep.

There were all shapes and sizes, but the rustic type prevailed. Log cabins, teepees, ordinary logs hollowed out and one cabin covered with birch bark. Natural wood martin houses, tenementlike, and intended for at least 12 families, were shown.

A little colored boy had begun a stucco bird house when he was stopped by having to go to the hospital to have an operation on his leg. He was so disappointed that his house was not to be finished for the exhibit that his father, a plasterer by trade, borrowed a set of tools from the school, and the boy, with his father's help, finished his stucco house resting in a hospital bed. The boys of his school gave the stucco bird house a prominent place in their section of the exhibit, and never tired telling the story of its brave little builder.

There will be less shooting of birds in Omaha, owing to this effort on the part of the children. The houses are to be placed in the city parks as bird shelters. Both old and young of Omaha, and indeed of a large section of the state have now a new aspiration as a result of this splendid constructive educational movement.

The Blade has bird club boys and girls all over this broad land, who are helping to preserve the welfare of the country's feathered citizens, and our boys and girls are not working to this end for any prize or badge or material reward. They love the birls as friends, and seek to protect them, knowing that their best reward will be the strengthened friendly service of the birds themselves.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: **Mental, moral and social improvement.**

Niagara Springs.

Come with me and I will take you on a trip to one of the finest sights in this great United States of ours. It is second only to the great Niagara Falls.

We will take the noon train at Hunter to Shorts, where Captain Kester will meet us in his commodious launch, the River Queen, and take us across Current river up to the very mouth of the spring. As the water from the spring makes a veritable river in itself, the launch will run from the Current river into the branch formed by the waters from the spring, and the party will land right at the foot of the cataract.

Niagara Spring is vastly more than a spring. The word spring is too indefinite and humble for this veritable Niagara of water that pours out from beneath an overhanging cliff of one hundred or more feet in height. Its waters are never affected by weather conditions. Day in and day out, year in and yar out, probably for unknown centuries, this water has been rushing from beneath this ledge and pouring its 163,000,000 gallons of water daily to the level beneath. The water is dark blue, ice cold, and as constant as the attendance of the moon upon the earth.

After spending an hour or more at the spring, we will board the launch and enjoy a trip of eight miles down the Current river, one of the finest streams in this land of ours, to the clubhouse, where we will take the train and arrive home at Hunter at four o'clock. If you do not all vote this trip ideal and one of the finest you have ever taken, you are hard to please.—Sunflower Kid of Missouri.

We are glad to hear again from Sunflower Kid. He says now that he has family cares he finds less time to write. We want to hear about all the sunflowers. Write again.—M. H.

The Ideal Home.

Kindly welcome a stranger to your circle. I am a young teacher to be. I have graduated from high school and from the county normal. Next year I expect to teach. I love children very much, and I am sure to be happy in my chosen work.

Did you ever think: What is an ideal home? I had never before given the question much thought, but a few Sundays ago I was asked, in League, to describe an ideal home. This is what I consider the answer.

First there must be real love between husband and wife. Money alone cannot make love and happiness, although it is a contributing factor. No house is a home without children. How dreary it would be were it not for the sunshine they bring! Parents should do all in their power to make their children happy, and they will be amply repaid. Love them, bring them up with the aim of perfect men and women, teach them to enjoy clean home sports, rather than the dance hall and theatre. Educate them as far as your means allow, and you will have contributed your share to the progress of our nation. Along with this love of parents, and happiness of children, there should be a spirit of true Christianity.

Some day I hope to be the happy mother of such a home, with those essentials and all the little joys of life filling in the kinks. Girls, when we have homes of our own, let us try to make them better than our childhood homes. Each generation should rise one round higher than the one before, and even then we cannot reach the top, because the ladder of human perfection is without end.

"My birthday was June 16. I look back over 18 years of happy childhood life, and forward to many years of still happier life. I must repay the world in service because I have been well served.—V. V. from Michigan.

Here speaks the good, potential American woman. It is well for a girl to have a definite idea of the duties which are awaiting her as she goes on in life. Her highest ideal should be that of a good wife and mother. Come again.—M. H.

The Bible and Its Study.

The Bible is a collection of inspired writings, treating of God's dealings with men in the earlier ages and His will concerning mankind in general. It explains the great and divine plans of this omnipotent and omniscient Creator, and is our best means of acquaintance with Him. The New and Old Testaments are alike useful and necessary to the person who would know God and His will.

The power and influence of this book upon humanity cannot be estimated nor the idea of it grasped by the finite mind, for the book is indeed and in truth the "word of life" and "the power of God unto salvation."

Christians in the dark ages proved their love for the Bible and at the same time its great power, by their tenacity in clinging to it in spite of their great persecutions. Copies of the Bible were rare in those days, therefore its precious words were committed to memory. Many were able to repeat large portions of both the Old and New Testaments. As printing was not yet invented, copies had to be made by hand. By patient, untiring labor, sometimes in the deep, dark caverns of the earth, by the light of torches, the sacred Scriptures were written out, verse by verse, chapter by chapter.

Now Bibles are so cheap that every youth can have one of his own. How much we ought to appreciate our advantages and improve our opportunities for study. It is an evident fact that whatever or whoever we love will incite in us a desire to learn as much as possible concerning them. It is so with God and His word.

Some system is necessary to a successful study of the Bible, and there are several accepted outlines. Most of them are good, but for any and all people perhaps none are better or more satisfactory than the International Sunday School lessons. By following the course of the international lessons for a few years, if done thoroughly and the connected portions of Scripture be read week by week, a vast amount of Bible knowledge will be accumulated.

The results of consistent Bible study are many and lasting. These benefits are ours for the appropriating, and no richer blessings can fall upon any man. —Ignorant Missourian.

Skirts Are to Be Longer, Says Paris Fashion Edict

New York, Aug. 4.—A Parisian edict was received yesterday anent the amount of material in milady's skirt. There is to be more of it. The addition, say fashion's formulators, does not mean fuller garments. Skirts are to be worn longer.

The big hip, predominant in present styles, is taboo. Coats will be longer for women and shorter for men. Sleeves must be enlarged near the shoulders without too much trend toward the old "leg o' mutton' of years ago.

OUR Correspondents

According to F. E. Chase, of Alabama, who writes of the death of his wife, one of the Peace Page contributors, Mrs. Chase had a wonderful memory. She was a member of the Rebekah lodge. He has seen her open a lodge and give every officer's charge without a ritual. She could carry every candidate through the ritualistic work without looking at the written charge of any officer. Her memory was next to infallible, and her interest and usefulness never failed until the day before her death, although she suffered great pain for five weeks.

Mrs. D. G., of Virginia, says she is a lover of nature and agrees with Missourian that each season has its beauty in nature. She often takes a stroll in the woods and listens to the sweet singing birds and looks on the wonderful works of God.

H. M., of Tennessee, wants to ask the Peace Page readers this question: "Is it possible for one to live continuously happy in this life?" He doesn't ask whether it is easy or likely, but whether it is possible. If so, he wants to know whether it is possible for one to do so and not another. This is an interesting subject and worth discussing.

Mrs. Rosetta Bass, of Coarsegold, Cal., is in her 88th year and living all alone. She wants to see a copy of the American Songster, as she used to sing from it 60 years ago. It contained Taxation of America, Banks of Sweet Dundee, Noble Lads of Canada and other favorites.

M. B. C., of New York, finds that the letters of B. G., New York and X. L., Idaho, express his views. He says that we are living in the last days and the great Bible truths are not being taught. More important than any other subject in his estimation he decries the fact that the Bible is not even read in the public schools.

Mrs. M. wants to know if any of the readers have the little poem that begins, "Give me three grains of corn, mother, give me three grains of corn; it will keep the little life I have till the coming of the morn." This is all she remembers. She recited it about 50 years ago in the brick schoolhouse near the girls' reform school at Adrian, Mich. There was no reform school there then, the land being mostly covered with woods up to the school yard. She supposes that the tiny evergreen she planted in the school yard has grown to be a large tree by now.

"Ever do right in the good God's sight and let what will come after," is a good motto sent by Mrs. W. C. E., N. Y.

Mrs. Clara A. Griffin, St. Cloud, Fla., is convalescent from an operation. She would enjoy cards. Her birthday was August 3. Mrs. Griffin sends us a stimulating piece of verse taken from Ellen S. White's Mount of Blessing:

"A kindly word and a tender tone,
Only to God is their value known.
They can lift from the dust the abject head,
They turn a foe to a friend instead;
The heart close bound in passion and pride
Will fling at their knock its portals wide;
And the hate that blights,
And the scorn that sears
Will melt in the fountain of childlike tears.
Speak kindly, then, and some soul in pain
May hear and waken and smile again."

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR GIRL

BY HELEN ROWLAND.

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EVERY lover is an inventor of fairy tales, a manufacturer of excuses, a builder of air-castles and a magnate of imagination.

Youth: The faculty for enjoying a picture show, a trolley ride, an ice cream soda and the chance to hold a girl's hand.

Occasionally a man calls on a clever girl, just as a form of mental gymnastic practice, to brace him up so that he can enjoy the enervating society of some fluffy little nonenity for the rest of the week.

The man who insists on being "master in his own house" usually hasn't enough energy left to be more than seventh assistant clerk at the office.

The love or hate you see in other people's eyes is usually merely the reflection of what is in your own.

A man can overlook all a woman's sins; it's her follies that disenchant him.

A woman marries a man for the comfort of leaning on his manly strength—and then learns to love him for the boyish weaknesses which make him lean on her for comfort.

A man's subtle way of persuading a girl to do anything beneath her is to start out by telling her how far above such things he knows she is.

"Love me, love my dog," is a demand easy for a man to comply with when compared to the usual woman's ultimatum, "Love me, love my relatives!"

It isn't a man who has the audacity to pursue a woman that is really dangerous, but the man who has the sagacity to sit back and make her pursue him.

GIRL INDIAN RULER LEFT BEHIND HIM TO GO TO WAR

—Photo by Bain News Service.

MAHARANE OF TIKARI

THIS is the girl the Maharajah of Tikari, an Indian ruler, left behind him when he went to war as an officer of the British forces on the continent. He is commanding a company of his own people.

ENGLISH PEERESS TURNS PLOW GIRL AS WAR AID

New York World.

If in July, 1914, London society could have had a vision of the haughty and beautiful Marchioness of Londonderry, now the dowager marchioness, plowing a furrow on a farm to qualify for the right to wear a badge on her arm issued by the government there would have been a thrill of amazement mingled with horror.

Lady Londonderry, a widow since February, 1915, is one of the last of the peeresses to throw aside entirely, during the war, the trappings of position, but, with her characteristic energy and thoroughness, she is going the full length, now that she is started.

The president of the board of agriculture, Lord Selborne, has issued a call for the women of the nation to qualify as workers on the land. Among the earliest responses was the one given publicly by the Dowager Marchioness of Londonderry.

. Lady Londonderry has had the reputation of being the most elegant woman in English society, as well as a perfect hostess. A sister of the Earl of Shrewsbury, she was married very young, more than 40 years ago, her husband, then Lord Castlereagh, being enormously rich, socially and politically ambitious, although not specially gifted with brains, and a favorite with the royal family. He attained almost every political honor he sought, prinicpally on account of the charm and intellectual ability of his wife. He was even made viceroy of Ireland, although among Irish patriots the name of Castlereagh is even today the most detested of all British names.

THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

COFFEE ICE CREAM.—Mix three and one-half cupfuls whipped cream, with one cupful sugar, one tablespoonful vanilla extract, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, and one and one-quarter cupfuls strong coffee. Freeze.

WAFFLES.—Sift one pint flour into a basin, add two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half teaspoonful salt, and one teaspoonful sugar. Beat up yolks of two eggs, add one cupful milk to them add gradually to flour, then lightly mix in two tablespoonfuls melted butter and whites stiffly beaten. Fry on a hot, well greased waffle iron. Serve hot, with syrup.

HASHED POTATOES. — Wash and pare enough potatoes to make about a pint. Quarter them, then chop quite fine. Let stand in very cold water for 10 minutes, then drain quickly. Melt two tablespoonfuls of bacon dripping (or butter) in a hot frying pan, turn in the potatoes, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and one tablespoonful of vinegar. Cover closely and cook slowly until tender, then draw forward to brown; fold carefully and turn out on a hot platter.

OKRA GUMBO.—One chicken, one-quarter cupful salt pork, two sliced onions, three cupfuls strained tomatoes, 14 sliced okra pods, one teaspoonful sassafras powder, red pepper. Cut the chicken into pieces for serving. Pour salt pork that has been cooked into a saucepan, when hot add all other ingredients, and cook until chicken is tender.

CHOCOLATE GINGERBREAD—Mix together three tablespoonfuls of melted butter and one cupful of molasses. Add one teaspoonful each of sifted ginger and cinnamon, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of cloves and a half cupful of thick, sour milk. Grate two squares of chocolate, melt over hot water and add, then stir in one pint of sifted flour, and, last of all, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one teaspoonful of lukewarm water. Beat, pour into a shallow, buttered pan and bake about 25 minutes in a hot oven.

CREAM OF RICE SOUP—Wash one-half cupful of rise, thoroughly, add to it one quart stock, bay leaf, blade of mace, sliced onion and stalk of celery. Simmer slowly three hours. Press through a sieve, return it to the soup kettle, add one tablespoonful butter, one quart milk, salt and pepper to taste, stir constantly until it just comes to a boil, when it is ready to serve.

Concerning Women

Miss Justine Johnstone, who is employed by a large New York hosiery concern, recently won a $5,000 beauty prize offered by a New York newspaper.

Women workers in Paris are demanding that they receive the same pay that has been accorded to the men in the same positions which they have taken.

Among the choicest treasures of Adelina Patti is a faded doll which was gievn her at her public appearance in New York, when at the age of seven she sang "Comin' Thro' the Rye."

Disguised as a man and riding the brake beams from Portland, Ore., to Santa Barbara, Cal., Mrs. Ethel Chapin was arrested in that city for trespassing. She was seeking her husband and, not having the necessary funds, decided to freight it.

Picnic Suggestions

The solidified alcohol is a convenient article for picnics or camping parties. It is sold in sealed tin cans at 10 cents a can. For heating coffee, etc., there is a tin can with a duplex handle. These are sold in cartons with a can of the alcohol at 25 cents.

The dishes of papyrus are best for picnics or camp use. They materially lessen the weight of the picnic basket and obviate the necessity of lugging home a heavy basket of dishes after a day of fatiguing sport and exercise. These come in packages of a dozen. The baking and vegetable dishes are from 10 to 25 cents a package. These will do nicely for salads, and the pork and beans or macaroni may be baked in them. The paraffin paper you use for the sandwiches can be used to line the salad dishes.

Of course a supply of sanitary cups are now a part of the picnic supplies.

Paper table covers and napkins are in general use, but it is well to include a few crepe paper towels. Six towels with soap can be had at 10 cents. For camping it is well to buy a supply. If desired, they can be had punched for towel holders. One hundred are 50 cents and 1,000 can be had at $4.25. The towels are 13x18 inches and holders for same are 50 cents.

The thermos box makes it possible to include ice cream in the picnic menu, and for 5 cents you can get sufficient paper plates for serving a good sized picnic party. Use the tin spoons, at 3 cents a dozen. These look well when new and need not be carried home.

Tomato Savory.

Take one-half pound of tomatoes, skin them, cut them in slices, put one ounce of butter into a saucepan, add the tomatoes, pepper and salt, and cook them slowly about 10 minutes, then add the yolks of two fresh eggs. Stir till the mixture is quite a thick paste and serve it on little cruotes of fried bread.

SHE'D FLY TO THE POLE

PEARY'S DAUGHTER SETS FRIENDS TO SPECULATING

New York, Aug. 2.—Is it possible that the next expedition to the North Pole will be made by a woman, and through the air instead of over the sea and ice?

That is what friends of Miss Marie Anighto Peary are asking.

"Else why should she want to learn aviation?" they ask.

That the North calls to Miss Peary there can be no question. She was born within the Arctic circle. It was during the second of Lieutenant Peary's polar expeditions on which his wife accompanied him, in Greenland in 1893, that Anighto, which, by the way, is Eskimo for "Snow Baby," first opened her eyes. Since then the North star has been her star. When she was a little girl she once said confidently:

"My papa can find the North Pole," and she added that she hoped to see it herself some day. She has not yet, but she is only 22, and there is plenty of time to realize her childish ambition.

When the telegraph wires carried the news over the country the other day that Miss Peary had determined to learn to fly it excited interest, but not astonishment. Her father has taken a keen interest in the plan to establish an aerial coast patrol with stations along the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, and it was regarded as natural that his daughter should want to help him by becoming an aerial scout for the government. That is her plan, it is announced. But there are those who hint that the aeroplane offers a new means of penetrating the practically unexplored regions of the frozen north, and hint that Miss Peary may have a far reaching purpose in learning to be a bird woman.

So if it comes to pass that a flight into the Arctic circle is made in the years to come, another story book dream will become a reality, and Baron Munchausen's famous fabled trip into the region north of Hudson's Bay on the back of a roc will not have been such a wild fancy after all.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

An Enthusiast.

Last Sunday I put up a bird house and Tuesday two little wrens came and built their nest. It would make you laugh to see them get sticks twice as large as themselves and trying to put them in the little hole that forms the entrance.

My father likes to have birds around the place. When my father planted a field of beans a little bluebird would sit on a pole papa stuck up in the field. Now this bluebird sits there every day. This afternoon I put up two more; I hope that some birds will come and build nests there.

I wish every boy and girl that reads this letter and everybody else would put up bird houses. They would enjoy the birds singing and flying about.

I felt proud when the first two birds came to the house. I would watch them all the time when they tried to put in the sticks. How determined they were. They would fly around and try to put in the sticks. I first got my idea of bird houses from Bernice Bauske, who lives near here. Edward Korander has also a very good bird house. I would like to know how to tame birds as C. B. C., W. Va., does. Sister and I have a garden of bright flowers, hollyhocks, roses, pinks and sweet williams.—C. E. M., Riverside, Mich.

A Glass Maker.

I am 16 years of age, but do not work on the farm. I work at Moundsville glass factory and have about one mile to go to work every day. Some of the readers do not know much about glass working so I will tell them. First, there are about 45 pots in a room .In each pot is about 25 bushels of glass. Men called gatherers take a long hollow pipe of iron, run it down in the pot, twist a ball of glass on it, and take it over to the mold, where there are two bellows.

The first bellows blows the hot glass into a large ball, something like a soap bubble, he then puts it in a fire and gets it hot again and gives it to the second blower, who puts it in the mold and blows it into the desired shape. Next the finisher takes it and cuts off the rough edges. It is then given to the caning in boy, who puts it in the layers to temper it.

I wonder if I have a twin. I was 16 the 20th of July.—Ray Caylor, Moundsville, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Ella from Tennessee writes of the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., where the poor boy has a chance to work his way through. The university owns about 600 acres of limestone land.

Lelah Sickle, Nizion, W. Va., has so much hair she can't comb it, and it is so long that she can sit on it. Lelah likes all kinds of work, and to take care of her younger brothers and sisters.

Aduon O. Osborns, Linn, W. Va., would like to hear from a boy living near Yellowstone Park. Aduon loves to visit the orchard to watch the progress of the fruit. To him the orchard is the prettiest place on the farm.

Jessie Shepherd, New Concord, O., would like to exchange some declamations for some funny ones. Also she would like the words and music of Baggage Coach Ahead.

Ethel Kille, Chester Hill, O., has 30 rabbits among her pets as well as two pet lambs, Joe and Jimmy. One of Ethel's girl friends, Lucile Carpenter, of Chester Hills, has been sick over four months and would enjoy cards. Ethel has 248 cards, and hopes soon to fill her album.

Agnes Walden, Yoder, Colo., was born in Wyoming. Her mother dying when she was 18 months old, Agnes was taken to live with an aunt in Nebraska. After seven years they moved to Colorado. That was in 1910, and then from their homestead claim, they could not see a house. Today houses may be seen on every side. Agnes has a cow named Star and a calf named Twinkle.

Anna D. Hale, E. Hardwick, Vt., says that her father put 4,500 trout in their brook this spring. Mr. Hale has a milking machine which he says that he would not now get along without. The last night of Anna's school they had a flower carnival, and Anna was a strawberry blossom. They can see Mt. Mansfield from where she lives.

Mrs. Ed Udell, of Mich., tells an interesting story of bird protection. Both Mrs. Udell and her husband are bird lovers. One day, when Mr. Udell was cutting wood, he felled a tree that had a nest of little birds in it. He carefully removed the nest with its occupants, and put it in the top of a high stump. Then he cut brush and placed over it for shade. The old bird found them and they all lived. Another time Mr. Udell, to save a nest, threw a load of cut wood which stood near it, in another place, so that the man who expected to take the wood would not frighten the birds. At present the Udells have a tree in their yard with two nests in it. One is a kingbird's nest.

Grace White of Platteville, Wis., was born near Salt Lake City and brought to Wisconsin when she was a baby. She has never lived in the country, but now lives in Valley View Park, just at the edge of town, so she has a country landscape to enjoy. Grace has a pet Angora cat. She loves books, flowers and music.

A Darning Tip.

To make silk stockings wear longer than they were ever meant to do buy a small spool of mending floss, just the same color, and carefully darn the heels and toes both ways. This precautionary darning will not spoil the looks of the new hose and it considerably retards the time when they become threadbare

POETS' CORNER

Not Understood.

Author Unknown.

Not understood, we move along asunder,
Our paths grow wider as the seasons creep
Along the years; we marvel and we wonder
Why life is life! and then we fall asleep;
Not understood.

Not understood, we gather false impressions
And hug them closer as the years go by;
Till virtues seem to us transgressions,
And thus men rise and fall and live and die;
Not understood.

Not understtod, poor souls with stunted joy
Of measure gaunted by their narrow gauge;
The poison shafts of falsehood and derision
Are oft impelled 'gainst those who mold the age;
Not understood.

Not understood how trifles often change us.
The thoughtless sentence of the fancied slight,
Destroys long years of friendship and estarnges us,
As on our souls there falls a freezing blight;
Not understood.

Not understtod, how many breasts are aching
For lack of sympathy as day by day;
How many cheerless, lonely hearts are breaking,
How many noble souls pass away,
Not understood.

Oh. God! that men should see a little clearer,
Or judge less harshly where they cannot see,
Oh! God! that men would draw a little nearer Thee,
Unto each other, they'd be nearer Thee,
And understand.

The Needle.

Lucy McComb.

The gay belles of fashion may boast of excelling
In waltz or cotillion, at whist or quadrille,
And seek admiration by vauntingly telling
Of drawing and painting and musical skill;
But give me the fair one in country or city
Whose home and its duties are dear to her heart,
Who cheerfully warbles some rustical ditty
While plying the needle with exquisite art.
The bright little needle, the swift-flying needle,
The needle directed by beauty and art.

If love have a potent, a magical token,
A talisman ever resistless and true,
A charm that is never evaded or broken,
A witchery certain the heart to subdue,
'Tis this—and his armory never has furnished
So keen and unerring, or polished a dart,
Let beauty direct it, so pointed and burnished,
And oh! it is certain of touching the heart.
The bright little needle, the swift-flying needle,
The needle directed by beauty and art.

Be wise, then, ye maidens, nor seek admiration
By dressing for conquest and flirting with all,
You never, whate'er be your fortune or station,
Appear half so lovely at rout or at ball,
As, gayly convened at a work-covered table,
Each cheerfully active and playing her part,
Beguiling the task with a song or a fable,
And plying the needle with exquisite art.
The bright little needle, the swift-flying needle,
The needle directed by beauty and art.

Decoration Day.

By Helen Hunt Jackson.

But, ah, the graves which no man names or knows;
Uncounted graves, which never can be found;
Graves of the precious "missing," where no sound
Of tender weeping will be heard, where goes
No loving step of kindred—Oh, how flows
And years as our thoughts to them!

But nature knows her wilderness;
There are no "missing" in her numbered ways;
In her glad heart is no forgetfulness;
Each grave she keeps she will adorn, caress.
We can not lay such wreaths as summer lays,
And all her days are Decoration Days!

I Want to Go back.

By W. S. Chanlser.

I want to go back to the old home farm,
To the vine-clad cottage and little barn.
I'm tired of the city's dust and din,
I want to go back from this world of sin.
I want to go back to the good old days,
To the country life and the simple ways;
Back from the roar of the city street,
To the broad green fields where the air is sweet.

My heart is sick of the strife and strain
Of the city's ways of greed and gain.
I want to get back to the truth and trust
Of the country ways—the ways of the just.
I want to go back to the land of my birth,
Where man is known by man's true worth,
Where the soul is free of the city's guile,
Where the heart is right and life's worth while.

Poems Wanted.

Oh, How the Merciless Winter Winds Blow.

Rose of Sharon.

The Merchant's Daughter.

Little Brown Jug, to Susie Marry, Adria, Va.

Little Brown Church and There's a Spark of Love, to Hugh Aikin, New Concord, O.

What Did the Private Do? to Anne Garretson, Middleton, Va.

Barbara Allen, to Emerson Barger, Crockett, Ky.

Across the Way I Silent Sped, and Backward, Turn Backward, to Mrs. James Meeker, Sidney, N. Y.

Green Grass Grew All Round, to Mrs. J. M. Sanders, Dadeville, Ala.

Addresses Wanted

Mrs. E. H. Harriman; Mrs. D. W. McKinney, Ore.; Brown Eyes of Pennsylvania; Mrs. H. W. S., New York; Oregon; Ronald Orvis; C.R. S., Ralston, Wy

Betsy's Flag.

By Abram Dewitt Newkirk.

We have nicknamed it "Old Glory,"
As it floats upon the breeze,
Rich in legend, song and story
On the land and on the seas;
Far above the shining river,
Over mountain, gorge and glade,
With a fame that lives forever,
Floats the banner Betsy made.

Once it went from her, its maker,
To the glory of the wars,
Once the modest little Quaker
Deftly studded it with stars;
And her fingers swiftly flying
Through the sunshine and the shade
Welded colors bright, undying
In the banner Betsy made.

When at last her needle rested
And her cherished task was done,
Went the banner, love invested,
To the camp of Washington;
And the glorious Continentals,
In the morning light arrayed,
Stood in ragged regimentals
'Neath the banner Betsy made.

How they cheered it and its maker,
They the gallant sons of Mars,
How they blessed the little Quaker
And her flag of stripes and stars;
'Neath the folds, the foemen scorning,
Glinted bayonet and blade,
And the breezes of the morning
Kissed the banner Betsy made.

Years have passed, but still in glory,
With a pride we love to see,
Laureled with a nation's story,
Waves the emblem of the free;
From the rugged pines of Northland
To the deep'ing Everglade,
In the sunny heart of Southland,
Floats the banner Betsy made.

Now she sleeps, whose fingers flying,
With a heart to freedom true,
Mingled colors bright, undying,
Fashioned stars on field of blue;
It will lack for no defender
If the foreign foes invade,
For our nation rose to splendor
'Neath the banner Betsy made.

Harry and the Guide-Post.

The night was dark, the sun was hid
Beneath the mountain gray,
And not a single star appeared
To shoot a silver ray.

Across the heath the owlet flew,
And screamed along the blast,
And onward, with a quickened step,
Benighted Harry passed.

Now, in the thickest darkness plunged,
He groped his way to find,
And now he thought he saw beyond
A form of horrid kind.

In deadly white it upward rose,
Of cloak and mantle bare,
And held its naked arms across,
To catch him by the hair.

Poor Harry felt his blood run cold
At what before him stood,
But then, thought he, no harm, I'm sure,
Can happen to the good.

So, calling all his courage up,
He to the monster went,
And, eager, through the dismal gloom
His piercing eyes he bent.

And when he came well nigh the ghost
That gave him such a fright,
He clapped his hands upon his side
And loudly laughed outright.

For 'twas a friendly guide-post stood,
His wandering steps to guide,
And thus he found that to the good
No evil could betide.

Ah, well, thought he, one thing I've learned,
Nor shall I soon forget,
Whatever frightens me again,
I'll march straight up to it.

And when I hear an idle tale
Of monster or of ghost,
I'll tell of this, my lonely walk,
And one tall, white guide-post.

The Two Garments.

By Priscilla Leonard.

Two garments, woven in the sky,
Are given to every child of earth,
One to enwrap it from its birth,
White, radiant, soft—Humility.

The other wrought of silk and gold,
A mantle meant for others' needs,
Covering their faulty words and deeds
With lovely kindness—Charity.

Happy the souls which rightly use
The two—but thy who change them round
In tattered rags, alas! are found,
And both the heavenly garments lose!

Building.

By Ralph Waldo Emerson.

What builds the nation's pillars high
And its foundation strong?
What makes it mighty to defy
The foes that round it throng?

Not gold, but only men can make
A people great and strong;
Men who, for truth and honor's sake,
Stand fast and suffer long.

Brave men who work while others sleep,
Who dare while others fly—
They build a nation's pillars deep
And lift them to the sky.

HUSBAND SAVED HIS WIFE

Stopped Most Terrible Suffering by Getting Her Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Denison, Texas. — "After my little girl was born two years ago I began suffering with female trouble and could hardly do my work. I was very nervous but just kept dragging on until last summer when I got where I could not do my work. I would have a chill every day and hot flashes and dizzy spells and my head would almost burst. I got where I was almost a walking skeleton and life was a burden to me until one day my husband's step-sister told my husband if he did not do something for me I would not last long and told him to get your medicine. So he got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for me, and after taking the first three doses I began to improve. I continued its use, and I have never had any female trouble since. I feel that I owe my life to you and your remedies. They did for me what doctors could not do and I will always praise it wherever I go."—Mrs G. O. Lowery, 419 W. Monterey Street, Denison, Texas.

If you are suffering from any form of female ills, get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and commence the treatment without delay.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

Please tell about Mason and Dixon's line in the columns of this department. —E. M., Crosby, W. Va.

Mason and Dixon's line was the name given to the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, which was surveyed in 1763-7 by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two English civil engineers. This survey was intended to settle a number of long-standing border disputes between the two colonies. It ran due west, in the north latitude 39 degrees, 43 minutes, 26.3 seconds for 245 miles. The line was resurveyed in 1849, but so carefully had the work been done it was not found necessary to make any changes in the line. During the exciting debates in congress in 1820 on the question of admitting Missouri as a slave state, John Randolph first referred to Mason and Dixon's line as the figurative boundary line between free and slave territory. In this sense it has ever since been used.

Sound.

I would like to know the definition of sound and whether there is such a thing when there is no ear to hear. —H. N. W., Bainbridge, N. Y.

The term sound is sometimes by definition restricted to the sensation involved in hearing, but is never consistently so used. Both by derivation and by common and best usage it should be applied to those aerial or other vibrations which, were they to reach the ear, would produce audition. Using the term in this way, sound consists of waves of longitudinal vibration, that is to say waves of to and fro motion perpendicular to the wave front. Such motion, propagated through an elastic medium with a finite velocity, results in alternate rarefaction and condensation. The source of sound consists of an elastic body distorted from its normal shape, and, released, vibrating more or less symmetrically about this normal shape or position. It results from this vibratory motion that a series of impulses is given to the surrounding medium which are periodic, nearly similar in character, and nearly equally timed. These impulses, propagated through the surrounding medium all with the same velocity, follow each other in the form of a train of waves. The distance from a point in one impulse to the corresponding point in the next impulse is called the wave length of the sound. The frequency of these waves as they strike the ear determines the pitch of the sound; the character of the wave in respect to form determines the quality of the sound; while both of these together with the amplitude of vibration and the density of the medium determine the loudness or strength of the sensation.

Jabez B. Smith.

Please give a sketch of the life of Jabez B. Smith in the columns of this paper.—L. H., Enterprise, W. Va.

Jabez Burritt Smith, the lawyer, was born in Sherburn, N. Y., on March 17, 1852 and died on December 31, 1914. In 1875 he graduated from the state normal school and Winona, Minn., and the following year was married to Marcia Alice Bradford of Hammond, Wis. In 1880 Smith was admitted to the Wisconsin bar and practiced law in Hudson from 1881 to 1888. He then practiced at Madison until his death. He was the owner of the Peerless Press, state secretary of the Prohibition party state central committee from 1888 to 1894; was made chairman of the same committee in 1910 and in 1900 was Prohibition candidate for governor of Wisconsin. Smith is the author of High Joe, or the Logger's Story and Barriers Broken.

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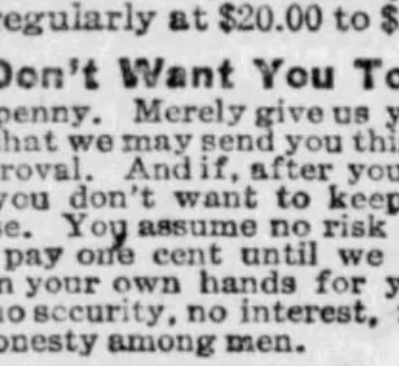

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Military Strength.

Please give in these columns the military strength of each of the belligerent countries now fighting in the war.—B. R. P., Hamden, Ohio.

The total war strength of Germany is 5,400,000; France, 5,300,000; Russia, 5,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 3,600,000; Italy, 3,380,200; Great Britain, 3,000,000; Japan, 1,500,000; Belgium, 350,000; Portugal, 260,000; Bulgaria, 500,000; Serbia, 355,455; Turkey, 1,100,000; Montenegro, 35,000.

The total available unorganized strength of the same nations is as follows: Germany, 8,162,400; France, 2,620,302; Russia, 29,419,920; Austria-Hungary, 6,376,466; Italy, 3,739,357; Great Britain, 7,427,000; Japan, 8,239,372; Belgium, 1,164,277; Portugal, 871,476; Bulgaria, 367,503; Serbia, 554,143; Turkey, 3,174,780, and Montenegro, 68,200.

Obtaining Patents.

Please explain in these columns how you should make application to obtain a patent for an invention.—C. C. V., Onaway, Mich.

Applications for a patent must be made in writing to the commissioner of patents. The applicant must also file in the patent office a description of the same and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in art or science to which it appertains or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specifications and claims must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

When the nature of the case admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact, and attested by two witnesses. In all cases which admit of representation by a model, the applicant, if required by the patent office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever known or used, and shall state of which country he is a citizen and where he resides. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge and consent in this or any foreign country by himself or his legal representative or assigns more than seven months prior to his application. If any application has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country, or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States, nor described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath must be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any minister, charge d'affaires, consul or commercial agent holding commission under the government of the United States, or before any notary public of the foreign country in which the applicant may be, provided such notary is authorized by the laws of his country to administer oaths.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for 14 years, $30. On filing each caveat, $10. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, 10 cents per hundred words; for certified copies of printed patents, 80 cents. For uncertified printed copies of specifications and drawings of patents, for single copies, or any number of unclassified copies, five cents each; for copies by subclasses, three cents each; by classes, two cents each, and for the entire set of patents issued, in one order, one cent each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of 300 words or under, $1; of over 300 and under 1,000 words, $2; of over 1,000 words, $3. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The patent office is prepared to furnish positive blue-print photographic copies of any drawing, foreign or domestic, in the possession of the office, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, 25 cents; medium size, 7x11 inches, 15 cents; small size, 5x8 inches, five cents. An order for small-sized copies can be filled only when it relates to the drawings of an application for patent.

Fort Ancient.

I would like to know something about Fort Ancient in Warren county, Ohio.—J. S. W., Roanoke, Ind.

Six miles east of Lebanon, on the Little Miami river, is a very extensive ancient fortification, called Fort Ancient. In a direct line the extreme length of these works is nearly a mile. Following the angles they reach about six miles. The fortification stands on a plain, nearly horizontal, about 236 feet above the level of the river, between two branches, with very deep and steep banks. The openings in the walls are the gateways. The plain extends eastward along the state road, nearly level, about a half a mile. On all sides, except the east and west, the fortification is surrounded with precipices nearly in the shape of a wall. The wall on the inside varies in its height, according to the shape of the ground on the outside, being generally from eight to ten feet, but on the plain it is about 19½ feet high inside and out, on a base of 4½ poles.

About 20 poles east from the gate, through which the state road runs, there are two mounds, about 10 feet, eight inches high, the road running between them. From these mounds are gutters running nearly north and south. They appear to be artificial, and made to communicate with the branches on each side. Northeast from the mounds, on the plain, are two roads, each about one pole wide, elevated about three feet. They run nearly parallel a quarter of a mile, and then form an irregular semicircle round a small mound. Near the southwest end of the fortification are three circular roads, between 30 and 40 poles in length, cut out of the precipices between the wall and the river. The fact that there are 58 gateways has caused many conjectures as to the reason. Some of the openings might have been caused from water, collecting on the inside and washing a passage through the wall, while, in several other places, the wall may never have been completed. The three circular roads appear to have been designed for persons to stand on, who wished to annoy those passing up and down the river. The Indians made use of these roads in their wars with each other, and with the whites. The two parallel roads ending in a semicircle might have been used for footraces and other games.

American Museums.

I would like to know the names of some of the most important museums in the United States.—G. F. E., Limerick, N. Y.

According to a list prepared by one authority there are 343 museums in this country. Those for natural history number 233; for science and fine arts, 13; fine arts, 34; industrial arts, 6; history, 20; art, history, archaeology and ethnology, 26. Omitting the smaller museums, 176 are attached to schools or colleges, 31 are controlled by societies, 16 are private or municipal institutions, and 29 have been established by the federal government or states. The State Museum of New York stands first among those controlled by states, though that of Ohio is important. Among the college museums, the Museums of Comparative Zoology at Harvard, holds first place. There is also an important museum of anatomy attached to the Harvard Medical school. Other college museums are the Museum of Yale university, the Museum of Princeton university, the Museum of Archaeology, University of Pennsylvania, the Appleton Cabinet in Amherst college and the Museums of Standford university and the University of California.

The scientific societies control the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, and the Boston Society of Natural History. Chief among the municipal museums is the American Museum of Natural History in New York, while others are the Field Columbian Museum of Chicago, the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburgh, and the Milwaukee museum.

Miscellaneous.

H. W. A., Lodge, Mo.—The names of the members of President Wilson's cabinet were published on June 29, 1916.

C. R. W., Stuart, Va.—A very good class of men work in some of the automobile repair shops.

R. A. C., Marietta, Ga.—Melchizedec, king of Salem, was a man. Doubts have been expressed as to his historicity.

M. K., Wilmington, Ill.—You will have to communicate with county or state authorities in Illinois as we cannot answer the question.

E. S., Sharp's Capel, Tenn.—In the year 1884 the number of silver dollars coined amounted to $28,099,930.

A. H., Payne, O.—Write to the clerk of the supreme court at Columbus to find out about the statute you mention.

O. R. K., Farmdale, O.—Send drinking water samples to the state board of health at Columbus to have it tested.

R. A. C., Marietta, Ga.—In debates the affirmative speaker usually has first and last speeches unless both sides agree to changing this order.

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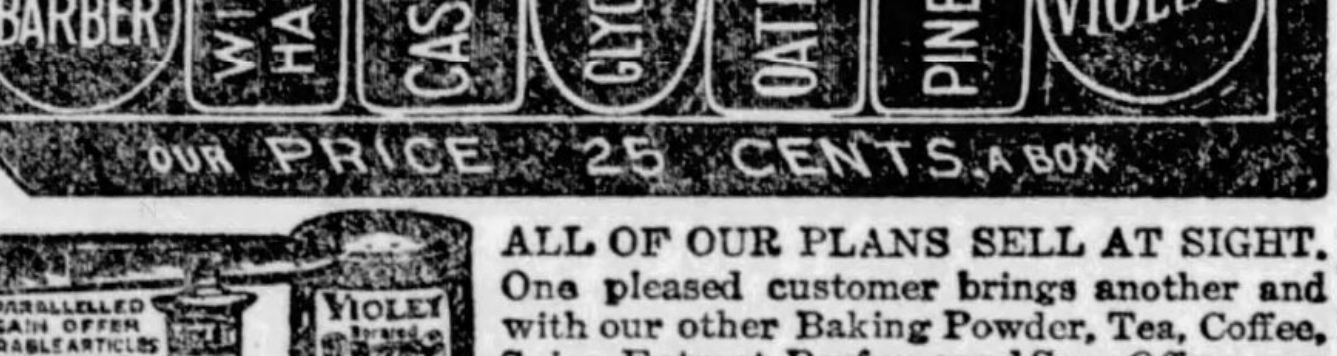

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MINING WONDERS OF THE FAR NORTH

How Joe Boyle and the Guggenheims Are Conquering Nature in the Valley of the Klondike.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER.

(Copyrighted, 1916, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

Dawson, Yukon Territory.

The wonders of the ancient world were seven in number and they were all within a short distance of the eastern end of the Mediterranean sea. They were the Pillar of Pharos, on which the light burned near Alexandria; the Pyramids at Cairo, the Colossus on the Island of Rhodes, the statue of Jupiter at Olympia, Greece; the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, not far from where Smyrna now stands; the mausoleum at Halicarnassus, on the same coast not far away, and the gardens of Semiramis at Babylon, in Mesopotamia, the land for which the Turks and the warring nations of Europe are now fighting.

The wonders of the modern world are seventy times seven, and they are to be found in almost every part of the globe, from the diamond pipes below the equator in southern Africa to the gold workings in the perpetual ice of the Klondike, under the shadow of the north pole. I have already written something of how the icy strata are thawed by steam points and how the sprinkling of gold scattered through them is saved by the dredges. I have shown you how a great river valley is being lifted up and turned over to a depth equal to the height of a three or four-story house and how from the icy wastes which the individual gold miners had thrown away as worthless is now pouring a stream of gold into the rivers of commerce. This is the work in a nutshell. The story of the work in its details is even more wonderful. I shall mention a few of them in this letter.

First, let us look at the great ditch gouged out of the ice-frozen strata by the Yukon Gold Co. When the Guggenheims bought what were supposed to be the exhausted creeks of the Klondike, from which the miners had already taken out millions, they found they had to have water to work them, and that with a fall so great that it would tear the earth to pieces when it came through the pipes. There was none available excepting in the Tombstone mountains, seventy-odd miles away. The work of getting it meant the carrying of this river over precipitous peaks, across frozen morasses, through vast ravines, down stupendous valleys, and then lifting it again over mountains and delivering it by a great inverted siphon over the Klondike river to the once famous gold diggings. That is one of the things the Guggenheims did. It took them four years to make the ditch, and it cost them millions of dollars. The ditch is now in operation. It consists of about 20 miles of flume, 12½ miles of steel and stave pipes, and 38 miles of ditch. It varies at every few miles in its method of construction, according to the nature of the ground which it crosses, but at the end the water is delivered at 125 cubic feet per second under a working pressure of from 400 to 800 feet. It comes with such force that it can be thrown against the icy hills at a pressure of over 400 pounds to the square inch, washing down the sands containing the sprinkling of gold dust and adding thereby great treasure to the wealth of the world.

The making of such a ditch in a country like Panama would be easy compared with the work here, where Jack Frost is king. Much of the ditch had to be thawed out and cut from the perpetual ice. New methods of road building had to be devised for the swamps, and men and machinery had to be assembled far in the interior of a country which, until lately, was thought inaccessible to all but the most daring arctic explorers. The supplies from the United States had to come a thousand miles over the ocean, and then be carried 500 miles more over the mountains and down the Yukon to Dawson. At Panama they could have been landed by ships almost within sight of the works. Here the machinery had to be taken in pieces and dragged by horses and dogs through almost inaccessible wilds.

People who have never done work in Alaska or along the Upper Yukon cannot appreciate the difficulties under which these men are successfully laboring in getting from 30 to 60 cents' worth of gold out of each two-horse wagonload of ice-frozen earth. That it is done at all is a wonder, but it is a greater wonder that it has been done at a profit which runs high into the millions. Altogether, in the neighborhood of $200,000,000 worth of gold has come out of the valley of the Klondike and the beds of the creeks that flow into it, and of this almost half has been won by this sort of mining.

The work is the carrying on of a great manufacturing establishment several thousand miles from the market and the same distance away from supplies. It is in a country that is frozen tight more than half the year and where in the summer it takes weeks or months to get duplicate parts of the machines from outside. The work is such that the continuous running of the machines means profit and the breaking down of a dredge means a loss of thousands of dollars if it cannot at once be repaired. Duplicates of everything must, therefore, be on hand, and supplies of all kinds of machinery ready to make instant repairs.

The Yukon Gold Co. and the Canadian Klondike Co. as well have great warehouses filled with everything needed for carrying on their operations. They have a number of each part of every machine that they use, and repairs for electrical equipment, steam equipment, and every possible sort of machine shop and foundry for repairing broken parts upon notice.

It is the same with the supplies of food for their men. They are bought by the ton, and that with a regard for the demands of the miners. One has to understand the working force to know how to order. For instance, the first importation of groceries was based on the demands of the Guggenheim mining camps in California. The United States miners are fond of coffee and this was sent with the supplies by the thousands of pounds. It lay in the store. These Canadian miners would not have it. They drink tea instead of coffee, and have tea for breakfast and dinner, and tea for supper as well. Another peculiarity was the flour needed by the baker. In the United States we use the same flour for bread and pastry. The Canadian wants a hard wheat flour for bread and a soft flour for pastry, and the cooks cannot do without them.

During my stay here I have gone through the Guggenheim warehouses. They include a number of buildings made for the purpose. One structure, which is kept at three or four degrees above freezing, is devoted to perishable stuff, such as condensed milk and cream, and all kinds of vegetables. It contains also rubber goods which are affected by frost. Another building has a temperature far below freezing. This is the cold storage plant. Meat is bought in large quantities, and the supplies for the winter are brought down the Yukon on the hoof, and killed and frozen before the winter begins. There are no thawing spells in this part of the world, and such meat keeps until spring.

At the same camp I visited the stables of the Yukon Gold Co. They have stalls for 80 horses and are about the largest in this part of the world. The stables are of wood, having double walls lined with paper to keep out the cold. Long rows of steam pipes run back and forth over the heads of the horses and these are kept hot throughout the winter. The horses stand upon board floors well above the ground, and every care is taken to give them the most healthy conditions. They have electric lights that are turned on a part of the day in winter.

Next to the stables is a warehouse in which the feed for the horses is kept. They have now something like $50,000 worth of baled hay on hand and a like quantity of oats. Hay sells from $70 to $100 a ton, and oats bring a little bit more. The most of the supplies come from the outside, the native hay not being considered as good as that from the states.

The miners and other employes of these big dredging companies are well treated. The lowest wages are $6 a day, or $4 a day and board. There are many men who receive from $70 to $90 cents an hour, and the foremen and superintendents get excellent salaries. There is great competition for the best men, and each company treats its laborers much better than similar organizations in the United States. The labor is scattered over the territory where the different parts of the dredging is done. Each little center has its own camp, with bunkhouses as sleeping quarters nearby.

In my trip over the works with Joseph W. Boyle I visited several of his camps. The houses are lighted by electricty and heated by steam, and each has its shower bath and other conveniences. The camps have clubrooms with billiards, card tables and plenty of reading material. Each has its own messroom with a Japanese cook, and the kicks come very quickly if the food is not good.

Mr. Boyle prides himself on serving fresh vegetables to his men throughout the greater part of the year. He has hothouses and gardens connected with the camps, and he raises all sorts of things under glass. In the summer he has potatoes, turnips, carrots lettuce, peas and beans growing out in the open, and also long lines of celery, late and early. Many of the plants are started in hotbeds or cold frames and then set out in the ground.

The hothouse gardens are especially interesting. Most of them are devoted to the raising of tomatoes and cucumbers, which are picked from day to day and served to the men. The centers of each of these hothouses consist of a great bed of soil filled with tomato plants set out a few inches apart. Under the glass roof is a network of wires and from this round iron bars extend down into the soil bed, each bar serving as a stake for a plant. The lower branches of the plant are pinched off, and the result is that the stem grows as thick as your thumb; it climbs straight up to the roof, where it branches out and is upheld by the wire netting. There were a hundred such plants in the hothouse I visited, and all were loaded with green and red ripe tomatoes. About the walls of the same house, on a ledge as high as my waist were cucumber vines. They had been trained up the netting along the walls, and the cucumbers hung down from the roof, just like grapes in an arbor. I have eaten some of these vegetables in my meals with the men. They are of a delicious flavor, and juicier and sweeter than those raised out in the open.

The principal camp of the Boyle concessions is at Boyle creek. This is in the heart of the Klondike valley, about eight miles from Dawson and not far from the center of the great gold territory for which Boyle has the concession. It was here Mr. Boyle began his first work of getting the gold out of the earth, and here today are his offices and the little cottage that forms his home. His first house was a two-room log cabin. As time went on he built a bigger cabin, and then this cottage, which is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. To look at it you would not suppose it the dwelling of a millionaire miner. It is as plain as its owner, and although there are kitchen arrangements connected with it, the family and guests usually take their meals in the messrooms at the same time as those of the men.

Mr. Boyle's camps have the same sort of supplies as those of the Guggenheims, with all kinds of machinery to prevent any delay in the dredging. Each of his dredges cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars and it is estimated that every minute a dredge stops working during the season results in a loss of gold to the amount of $1.84. This means more than $100 an hour.

Everything connected with the gold workings going on in the Klondike is run just as carefully as a great modern factory. Cost sheets are kept, and the operation of the property is based upon the maximum efficiency of both men and machines. Mr. Boyle's dredges have worked for weeks at more than 97 per cent of their capacity. They are run throughout the season, which lasts from May until the latter part of November, with a loss of less than 10 per cent in stoppages of any kind. They never put in less than 22 hours out of the 24, and they go on day and night, Sundays and week days, until they are closed by the coldest of the winter months.

Last year some dredging was done late in December, and this year in the middle of January, when the thermometer was 50 degrees below zero, Boyle's biggest dredge was digging as usual. The dredge was steam heated and the men were as comfortable as aboard ship at any time of the year. During the past year some of the dredges have worked for six days of the week and lost only 20 minutes a day during that time. When it is remembered that a single dredge takes up gold to the amount of $2,000 a day, and sometimes to $3,000 and upward, you will see how important is the length of the season and that the dredges lose no time by breaks or other conditions

And this brings me to another of the new wonders of civil engineering in the far north. It is the invention of Joe Boyle by which he keeps his big hydro-electric plant running throughout the winter, and that notwithstanding the temperature at times fall to 70 degrees below zero. It is so cold here in the winter that if you should attempt to run a spraying machine such as is used in an orchard the water would turn to snow before it fell to the ground. The thermometer keeps down to zero, or far below that, for most of the winter, and after the cold weather sets in the land is ice-locked until spring. Some of the streams have seven feet of ice over them and many freeze solid. Nevertheless, Mr. Boyle has been able to turn a branch of the Klondike river into a great ditch six miles in length and drop it down upon turbines with a fall that would create electricity to the extent of 10,000 horsepower day in and day out the year through. The amount he is actually using is only 3,000 horsepower, but the equipment is such that it could be easily increased by the adding of units.

There are many electric plants of this kind in the world, but none which is moved by water in such temperatures as freeze the soil and gravel everywhere to seven feet deep, or where the rivers run above strata of perpetual ice. How did Joe Boyle solve the problem? He did it by marrying the common horse sense for which he is noted to his genius for practical invention. He knew that the waters of the Yukon and the Klondike flow under the ice all winter long and that there is a space between the water and the ice overhead.

Mr. Boyle concluded that it was this dead air space that kept the running water from freezing. It was on the principle of the double walls of an icehouse or of the thermos bottle. The only thing necessary was to make nature furnish the bottle. This Joe Boyle does. He fills his ditch to the top and alows nature to freeze a sheet of ice a foot or so thick upon it. He then drops the water for a depth of two feet and has still a runiing stream of four feet or more further down. The dead air space above keeps off most of the frost, and in order to add to the heat he installs electric heaters in the bed of the stream, which aid in keeping the water from freezing. These heaters each represent units equaling about 100 horsepower. There are comparatively few of them in the six miles of ditch. They do not raise the temperature of the water, but they aid in holding it just where it is. It is the same water falling that furnishes the electricity. Indeed, the water warms itself. It makes me think of a man standing out in the open and violently swinging his arms to keep himself warm.

I went out yesterday in an automobile with Mr. Boyle to North Fork, 30 miles up the Klondike valley, to where this electric plant is situated. The ditch is 30 feet wide, about six feet in depth and six miles in length. The water flows through the ditch and drops down through great pipes, with a fall of 220 feet on the turbines, and it keeps the latter moving all the year through. As we looked at the ditch, I asked Mr. Boyle how he got the idea of electrically heating the ditch. He replied:

"The idea came to me one morning at breakfast. We had toast and eggs and were browning the bread on an electric toaster. As I looked at it I thought that we might employ the same principle in keeping the water from freezing. I then got my men to take a lot of telephone wire and make a gigantic toaster somethink like a woven-wire bed spring. We had this properly insulated, and dropped it into the ditch. It was connected with the electric plant and the problem was solved."

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In the spring of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Inflammatory Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who have it know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, and doctor after doctor, but such relief as I received was only temporary. Finally, I found a remedy that cured me completely, and it has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted and even bedridden with Rheumatism, and it effected a cure in every case.

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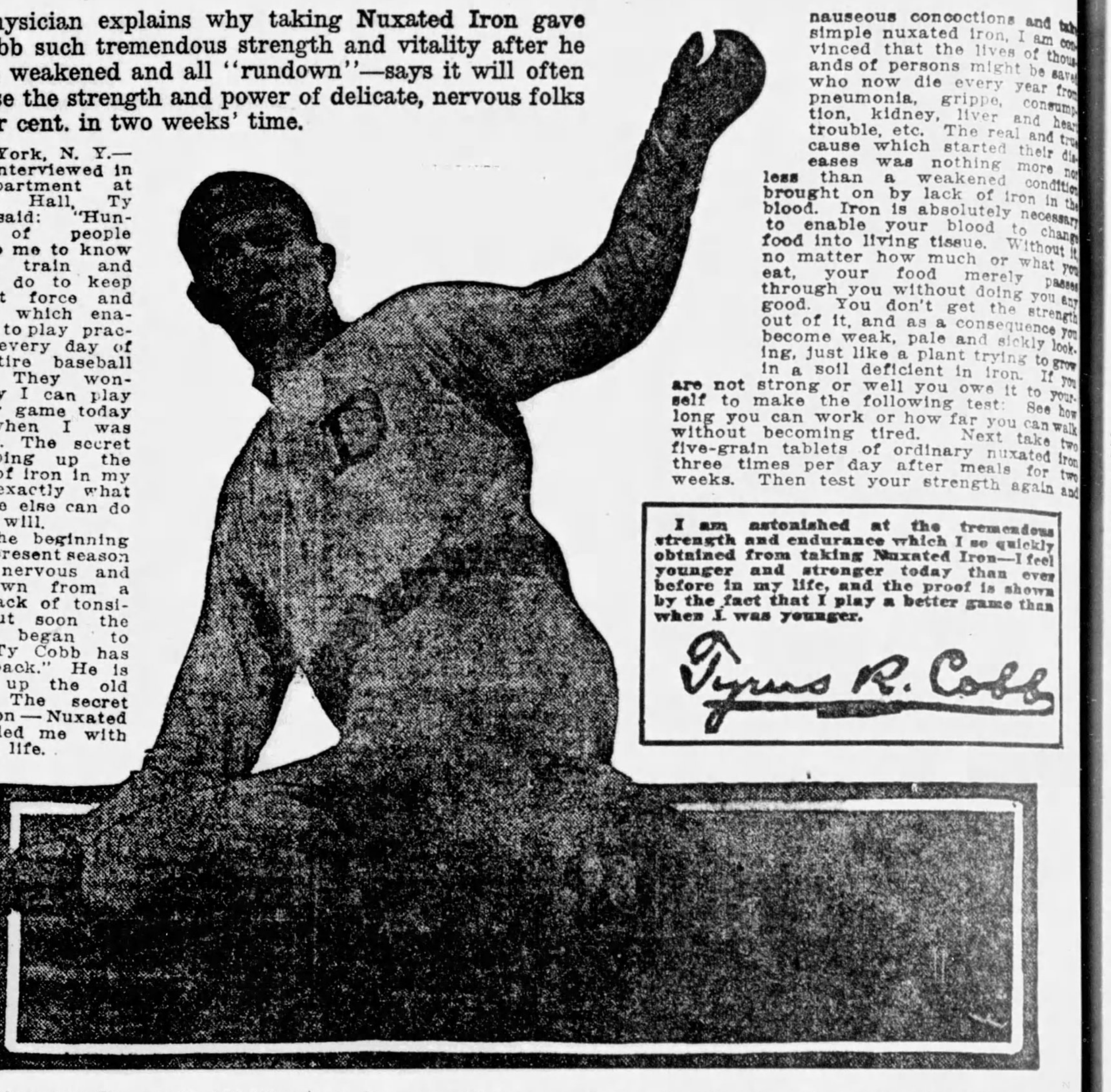

Ty Cobb, Super-man, World's Greatest Baseball Player, Tells How Nuxated Iron Gave Him New Life

This great giant of strength and endurance says he now plays a better game than when he was younger.

Physician explains why taking Nuxated Iron gave Ty Cobb such tremendous strength and vitality after he was so weakened and all "rundown"—says it will often increase the strength and power of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent. in two weeks' time.

New York, N. Y.—When interviewed in his apartment at Bretton Hall, Ty Cobb said: "Hundreds of people write to me to know how I train and what I do to keep up that force and vitality which enables me to play practically every day of the entire baseball season. They wonder why I can play a better game today than when I was younger. The secret is keeping up the supply of iron in my blood—exactly what everyone else can do if they will.

"At the beginning of the present season I was nervous and run down from a bad attack of tonsilitis, but soon the papers began to state "Ty Cobb has 'come back.' He is hitting up the old stride.' The secret was iron—Nuxated Iron filled me with renewed life.

"Now they say I'm worth $50,000 a year to any baseball team, yet without plenty of iron in my blood I wouldn't be worth five cents. Nuxated Iron supplies that "stay there" strength and vim that make men of mark and women of power." Continuing, Dr. Sauer said: "Mr. Cobb's case is only one of hundreds which I could cite from my own personal experience, which proves conclusively the astonishing power of nuxated iron to restore strength and vitality, even in most complicated chronic conditions."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 20 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man; in fact, a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking iron—nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 30 he was in bad health; at 46 he was careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and tak simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved who now die every year from pneumonia, grippe, consumption, kidney, liver and heart trouble, etc. The real and true cause which started their diseases was nothing more nor less than a weakened condition brought on by lack of iron in the blood. Iron is absolutely necessary to enable your blood to change food into living tissue. Without it, no matter how much or what you eat, your food merely passes through you without doing you any good. You don't get the strength out of it, and as a consequence you become weak, pale and sickly looking, just like a plant trying to grow in a soil deficient in iron. If you are not strong or well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the while double their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of all symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form. And this after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. But don't take the old forms of reduced iron simply to save a few cents. You must take iron in a form that can be easily absorbed and assimilated like nuxated iron if you want it to do you any good, otherwise it may prove worse than useless.

Many an athlete or prize fighter has won the day simply because he knew the secret of great strength and endurance and filled his blood with iron before he went into the affray, while many another has gone to inglorious defeat simply for the lack of iron.—E. Sauer, M. D.

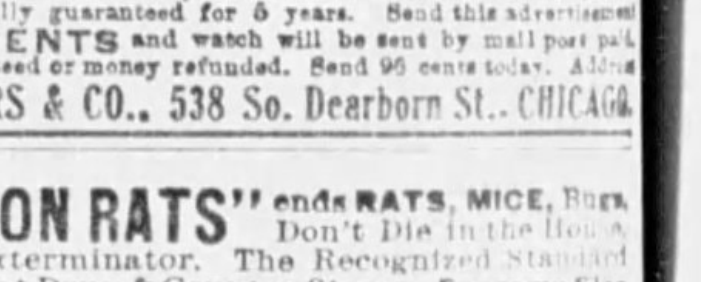
I am astonished at the tremendous strength and endurance which I so quickly obtained from taking Nuxated Iron—I feel younger and stronger today than ever before in my life, and the proof is shown by the fact that I play a better game than when I was younger.

Tyrus R. Cobb

A good batter must be in prime physical condition—he needs a cool head, a quick eye and tremendous strength to put the swing behind the bat.

Ty Cobb is undoubtedly the greatest baseball player in the history of the game. A short time ago he was weakened and all "rundown"—today he is a miracle of strength and endurance, due to filling his blood with plenty of iron. He says Nuxated Iron has given him new life and renewed energy and put the old-time vim and vigor of youth into his blood.

NOTE—Nuxated Iron, recommended above by Dr. Sauer, is not a patent medicine nor secret remedy, but one which is well-known to druggists and whose iron constituents are widely prescribed by eminent physicians everywhere. Unlike the older inorganic iron products, it is easily assimilated, does not injure the teeth, make them black, nor upset the stomach; on the contrary, it is a most potent remedy in nearly all forms of indigestion as well as for nervous, run-down conditions. The manufacturers have such great confidence in Nuxated Iron that they offer to forfeit $100.00 to any charitable institution if they cannot take any man or woman under 60 who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. They also offer to refund your money if it does not at least double your strength and endurance in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.—Advertisement.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COMPROMISE TO END CAR STRIKE

Men May Organize; Will Get Reasonable Increase in Wages.

On August 5, after the calling out of the great New York street car strike, there was serious disorder. The employes of the surface lines were called out in a fight for their right to organize and a demand for increased pay. All efforts to arbitrate and prevent the strike were in vain, and patrons of the surface lines were compelled to walk or use the subways and elevated lines. There was a great deal of rioting on the first day, many attempts being made to derail and wreck the cars manned by strikebreakers. Many of these deserted before the day was over. There were between 2,000 and 2,500 motormen and conductors striking.

New York, Aug. 7.—The striking employes of the New York United Railways Co. this afternoon endorsed the agreement which was brought about through the efforts of Mayor Mitchel and Public Service Commissioner Oscar Straus. William D. Mahon, president of the electric railway men, immediately left the meeting place to notify Mayor Mitchel of the action taken. Up to that time the meeting of the directors of the company which was called to accept or reject the agreement had not reported taking any decisive action.

Terms of Agreement.

The general principles of the action are these:

1. The right of the employes to organize.
2. A reasonable wage increase.
3. Employes shall not be dismissed for belonging to the union, and all strikers shall be accorded the same treatment they got before the strike began.
4. There is to be no formal recognition of the union as such, nor any "signed up" agreement between the union and employers for the present.

Both Theodore P. Shonts, president of the New York Railways Co., and W. D. Mahon, president of the union, expressed satisfaction over the terms of the agreement.

The understanding between the company and the men was brought about through the efforts of Mayor Mitchel and Oscar Straus of the public service commission.

While the basis of settlement affects only the New York Railways Co., it is believed that it will be accepted by the Third Avenue Railways Co. as well. The area covered by the agree? ment lies in the borough of Manhattan and does not extend to the borough of Richmond (Staten Island), the Bronx and the borough of Queens.

Following a conference between Manager Frank Hadley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and Mr. Shonts, the following notice was posted in the subway:

"Traffic in the subway and on the elevated lines being temporarily increased by disturbed surface railway conditions, thereby putting extra burdens on the employes, it is announced that all interborough employes, numbering 12,000 and including every department, will receive one dollar per day extra pay until further notice."

AMERICANS SMOKING CIGARETS BY BILLIONS

New York, Aug. 4.—Americans are smoking more and more cigarets. During the first five months of the year, according to statistics issued here yesterday, American manufacturers marketed 8,754,000,000 cigarets, compared with 6,323,000,000 in the same period last year.

Races Clash at Dallas.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 4.—In the section of the city known as "Deer park," where attempts have been made to enforce a segregation ordinance, a charge of gunpowder was exploded last night under the home of William Connor, negro. Connor was given a limited time in which to move, but refused to do so.

HOW I CURED MY CATARRH

TOLD IN A SIMPLE WAY

Without Apparatus, Inhalers, Salves, Lotions, Harmful Drugs, Smoke or Electricity.

HEALS 24 HOURS OF THE DAY

It is a new way. It is something absolutely different. No lotions, sprays or sickly smelling salves or creams. No atomizer, or any apparatus of any kind. Nothing to smoke or inhale. No steaming or rubbing or injections. No electricity or vibration or massage. No powder; no plasters; no keeping in the house. Nothing of that kind at

Germ-Demons of Catarrh Scattered by Every Sneeze

all. Something new and different, something delightful and healthful, something instantly successful. You do not have to wait, and linger and pay out a lot of money. You can stop it over night—and I will gladly tell you how—FREE. I am not a doctor and this is not a so-called doctor's prescription—but I am cured and my friends are cured, and you can be cured. Your suffering will stop at once like magic.

I Am Free—You Can Be Free

My catarrh was filthy and loathsome. It made me ill. It dulled my mind. It undermined my health and was weakening my will. The hawking, coughing, spitting made me obnoxious to all, and my foul breath and disgusting habits made even my loved ones avoid me secretly. My delight in life was dulled and my faculties impaired. I knew that in time it would bring me to an untimely grave, because every moment of the day and night it was slowly yet surely sapping my vitality.

But I found a cure, and I am ready to tell you about it FREE. Write me promptly.

RISK JUST ONE CENT

Send no money. Just your name and address on a postal card. Say: "Dear Sam Katz: Please tell me how you cured your catarrh and how I can cure mine." That's all you need to say. I will understand, and I will write to you with complete information, FREE, at once. Do not delay. Send postal card or write me a letter today. Don't think of turning this page until you have asked for this wonderful treatment that can do for you what it has done for me.

SAM KATZ, Suite A. K. 13,
2909 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Noted Indian Poet to Lecture in U. S.

SIR RAMINDRA NATH TAGORE
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Sir Ramindra Nath Tagore, the noted Indian poet, is coming to the United States, where he will deliver some forty odd lectures.

The poet has just left Japan, where he was the guest of Count Okuma, in Tokio, spending several weeks in the company of Japanese professors.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, July 31.—Senate—Senator Walsh in a speech favoring constitutional amendment to make federal judges ineligible to elective offices, attacked the candidacy of former Justice Hughes. Considered and adopted several amendments to the federal reserve act. Senator Townsend defended the nomination of Mr. Hughes, declaring that a great national emergency required his nomination. He gave notice that at a proper time he would reply to Mr. Walsh at length. Passed vocational education bill. Considered miscellaneous bills on the calendar. cellaneous bills on the canlendar.

House—Not in session. Naval committee heard various naval officers on senate amendments to naval bill. House military committee favorably reported resolution appropriating $500,000 for the relief of southern flood sufferers.

Tuesday ,Aug. 1.—Senate—Resumed debate on District of Columbia appropriation bill. Unanimous consent denied for immediate consideration of $540,000 relief resolution for southern flood sufferers. Army appropriation bill conference continued. Adopted resolution appropriating $540,000 for relief of flood sufferers in southern states.

House—No session. House naval conferees resumed hearing on proposed increase in navy personnel. Foreign affairs committee held hearing on Niagara Falls water diversion.

Wednesday, Aug. 2.—Senate—Confirmed nominations of members new farm loan board. Army appropriation bill conferes resumed session, but did not reach an agreement. Conferees on Military academy appropriation bill reached an agreement and struck out senate appropriation for a new building. Senator Penrose charged that Democratic extravagance in appropriations had practically bankrupted the government.

House—Adopted resolution appropriating $540,000 for relief of southern flood sufferers. Disagreed to senate amendments to bill modifying federal reserve act and sent measure to conference. Marble group on pediment of house wing of capitol formally unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. Representative Gallivan, of Massachusetts, introduced resolutions requesting the President to break off diplomatic relations with Great Britain because of its exclusion from England of those in charge of the Irish relief fund. Representative Hamill, of New Jersey, charged Interstate Commerce Commission with being responsible for recent New York explosion and introduced a bill giving local authorities control over shipments through their territory of explosives. Representative Helgesen, of North Dakota, introduced a bill to repeal the act of 1911 recognizing the claims of Admiral Peary to the discovery of the north pole and extending the thanks of congress to him.

Thursday, Aug. 3.—Senate—Continued debate on District of Columbia appropriation bill. Passed District of Columbia appropriation bill carrying $13,600,000. Took up child labor bill. Adopted conference report on agricultural bill.

House—No session. Naval conferees resumed hearings on proposed personnel changes in the navy bill.

Friday, Aug. 4.—Senate—Resumed debate on child labor bill. Conferences were continued on naval and army appropriation bills.

House—Considered conference report on agricultural appropriation bill. Accepted conference report on agricultural bill.

Saturday, Aug. 5.—Senate—Senator Lewis arraigned the Republican party on the Mexican issues. Debate resumed on child labor bill. Approved conference report on military academy bill. Extended war risk insurance law another year.

House—Met at noon, but no business of importance was transacted.

INDIANA MAN PLAYS PIANO FOR FIFTY HOURS

Danville, Ill., Aug. 4.—W. G. Bagley, of Muncie, Ind., today claims the long distance record for piano playing, having played continuously for fifty hours and five minutes. His former record was 45 hours and 32 minutes.

CONGRESS STEPS ASIDE IN STRIKE

Senate Commerce Committee Frowns Upon Congressional Intervention.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The senate interstate commerce committee today went on record against congressional intervention in the threatened strike of the railway employes. Senator Newlands, chairman, announced the committee decided to table his resolution directing the interstate commerce commission to investigate and report to congress regarding the wages and hours of service of each class of railroad employes.

Chamber of Commerce Request.

Senator Newlands' resolution was introduced in the senate in July, at the request of the United States Chamber of Commerce after a referendum participated in by over 700 commercial bodies. The chamber requested hearings. The railroad brotherhoods insisted no hearings be held until requested by both sides.

Senator Newlands issued this statement: "It was determined to have no hearings upon the subject but to lay the resolution upon the table. The committee deemed it inadvisable whilst the proceedings were pending under the mediation and arbitration act, to take up the subject of the pay and hours of service of railway employes. It was also deemed inadvisable to add to the present duties of the interstate commerce commission, which, as is well known, is overloaded with work."

Points Involved in Proposed R. R. Strike

Men directly involved, including engineers, firemen, conductors and brakemnn, number 40,000.

Other men indirectly involved will bring number up to 2,000 000.

Number of railroads involved, 1,286.

Mileage of railroads affected, 257,211.

Railroads declare demands would cost roads yearly if granted, $100,000,000.

Men estimate demands would not cost roads yearly more than $25,000,000.

Employes demand basic eight-hour day and time and a half pay for overtime work.

Movement originated at conference of general officers of unions in Chicago Dec. 15, 1915.

Granting of demands would result in 5 per cent increase in freight rates, railroads assert.

Crisis in situation expected to be reached at conference of brotherhood leaders and railroad committee in New York Aug 8.

Memorable fight of 1894 last national strike.

Wilson May Appeal.

Judge W. L. Chambers, head of the United States board of mediation and conciliation, held another conference with President Wilson at the White House today regarding the railroad strike situation.

Officials said everything possible would be done to prevent a strike. If necessary, President Wilson is ready, it is said, to make a personal appeal to the railroad managers and their workmen urging a settlement in the interests of the public.

All negotiations of any character which might interfere with efforts of the United States Board of Mediation and Conciliation to settle the imminent railroad strike are to be postponed while the board awaits developments in what it considers the biggest labor crisis which has faced the United States for years. This announcement was made today by Judge W. L. Chambers, head of the board.

INQUIRY INTO PACKING HOUSES COSTS $142,000

Washington, Aug. 4. — The federal trade commission sent word to congress, in answer to a congressional inquiry, that a federal investigation into the packing industry would cost $142,000. The request for an estimate of the cost of the investigation was made as a result of Representative Borland's resolution now before the house judiciary committee calling for an investigation.

ACCEPTS ARMY BILL CHANGES

Wilson Says He Will Not Oppose Adoption of Conferees' Report.

Washington, Aug. 7. — President Wilson will not oppose adoption of the conference report on the army appropriation bill agreed upon by the conferees. This announcement was made today by Chairman James Hay of the house military affairs committee and one of the conferees, after he had held a lengthy conference with the President.

Chairman Hay declared the report now will be submitted to the house and senate at once. He predicted its early adoption. Mr Hay said the President had agreed to the house amend ment to the articles of war provision in the bill, exempting retired army officers from military service

May Lift Gag Rule

The facts behind the insistence of the house conferees on the amendment excepting retired officers from the requirements of the articles of war came to light today, from sources on the "inside" of the deadlock.

The amendment would life the gag rule on retired officers and permit them to criticise the army publicly.

If the amendment is tacked to the bill, it is understood Major General Fred C. Ainsworth, former adjutant general, a close personal friend of Representative Hay, will release for publication a book dealing with the military policies of past administrations and particularly with his feud with Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the eastern department, which ended in his (Ainsworth's) retirement in 1912. The administration fears publication of the book will revive old bitterness and seriously impair the organization of the army.

To Give Ainsworth Chance.

It is understood the house conferees, at Representative Hay's re quest, have given assurances of their unyielding support of the proposed amendment to permit Gen. Ainsworth opportunity to publish his criticisms. They will be content, it was reliably stated today, if the amendment remains operative only three months, because that would permit sufficient time for the publication of the book

The conference report has been signed by both sides, the senate conferees receding because they did not wish to hold up the army appropriations longer

MONOPOLIZATION OF U. S. INDUSTRIES IS GROWING

Number of Proprietors Falls as Capital Increases.

Washington, Aug. 7. — Monouolization of American industries is growing.

This is shown by the department of commerce's report on the census of manufacturers in 1914, made public today.

Although there has been an increase of 2.7 per cent in the number of corporations and of 25.7 per cent in the amount of capital invested, there has been a decrease of 3.1 per cent in the number of proprietors. The value of products manufactured in the United States in 1914 was $24,246,323,000.

YOUR HEART

Does it Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats? Have you Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart? If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

FREE TREATMENT COUPON

Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to **Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine,** will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

WOMEN WHO LOST OVER 60 POUNDS FEEL FINE NOW.

Do you feel exhausted when only half the day is over, lose all energy and feel all out of sorts, irritable and disagreeable? Many women, like the lady pictured, thought they were rapidly becoming invalids. They lost over 60 pounds by the treatment prescribed by Dr. Brough, and their work does not trouble them now. They are in full activity and realize their true contentment.

FAT REDUCED, DANGERS DISAPPEAR

Mrs. A. A. BRANTLEY, Providence, Ky., writes: "I have now lost 56 pounds. I am recommending your treatment to all I see."

Mrs. FRANCIS HOFF, Beaver Dam, writes: "I am 59 pounds less and cannot praise your treatment enough. It has done me lots of good in health and appearance."

Mrs W. M. HANLEY, Chicago, writes: "I have lost 40 pounds. I shall always remember you as the best friend for fat women."

Mr. WILLIAM MENZEL, Minnesota, writes: "I have lost 119 pounds. I sleep good and have lots of strength and vigor. My health is good."

Mrs. N. A. LINK, Preston, writes: "Have lost 35 or more pounds. My kidneys seem to be much better, as I do not bloat nearly so bad."

Mrs. WM. H. MART, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "You talk about a happy woman, that is what I am. I was so full of rheumatism I could hardly walk a step. I could not sleep nights. I can thank your treatment for my good health. I weighed 260 pounds. I now weigh 200 and am still losing."

Mrs. GEORGE KYLE, Junction City, writes: "I have reduced 30 pounds. I can go upstairs much easier than I could before. I will gladly recommend your treatment."

Mrs. E. M. MORGAN, Massachusetts, writes: "I have lost 60 to 65 pounds. My waist was 38 inches, abdomen was 48 inches, bust measure 46 inches. Now my bust measure is 34 inches, waist measure 26 inches, and abdomen measure is 33 inches. No wrinkles, no biliousness or stomach trouble whatever."

SUMMER IS BEST SEASON FOR FAT REDUCTION

Heat Prostration, Sunstroke or Apoplexy, causing quick Death, or followed by Softening of the Brain, Heart Disease, Stomach Cramps, Food Poisoning. Severe Bowel Disorders, General Debility and Complete Lacking of Vital Energy are a few of the serious troubles which are most liable to come upon the fat man or woman during warm, humid weather. Apart from these dangerous disorders, there are numerous lesser yet distressing ailments such as skin rash, chafing, offensive perspiration, nervousness, headache, flatulency, etc. **Hot weather is very weakening and depressing for fat people;** it is seldom possible to be really contented. It is difficult to work, think, or enjoy one's self. The body becomes even larger, the **fat is packed in** more tightly than ever around the vital organs and dangerous trouble is thereby stored up for the future. **Fat people usually die 10 to 40 years too soon. Obesity** (corpulency) is an acknowledged disease. **It ruins health, figure, complexion, temper and peace of mind. It never cures itself but becomes worse as the person grows older. I know the merits of my** **FREE TREATMENT** method so well that I will send a proof treatment free. **No starvation;** you can eat any kind of food or drink any kind of beverage you like. **No tiresome exercising. Absolutely no dangerous drugs. In many cases weight reduction is one pound daily. Ladies will find mine an unequalled beautifying method; double chin and wrinkles disappear.** Remember, you pay nothing for testing packet; it is free to fat people (men or women) for the asking. Write today for my **FREE PROOF TREATMENT** and my **BOOK ON OBESITY. Address:**

DR. F. T. BROUGH, 975 BROUGH BLDG., EAST 22D ST., NEW YORK CITY

NOTE.—Dr. Brough is a diplomated, practising physician; licensed and registered by the State of N. Y.; famous as a reliable, conscientious, specialist in reducing fat and improving health by scientific, gentle home treatment.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo ,Aug. 7.—The public seemed inclined to take northwest crop damage reports with a grain of salt, and wheat opened lower here today. Foreigners seemed disposed to await government figures before committing themselves.

The loss in cash and September was ¼c and in December ⅛c. The market showed little trend in the early periods. Liverpool was unchanged to 2c higher.

After a slight recovery the market started to decline and a 2c loss was registered at the close.

TOLEDO.				Close	
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Aug. 7.	Aug. 5.
Cash....	1.41¾	1.42¼	1.40	1.40	1.42
Sept....	1.43½	1.44	1.41¼	1.41¾	1.43¾
Dec.....	1.47⅝	1.48	1.45⅝	1.45¾	1.47¾
May.....	....	....	....	1.51	....
Corn—					
Cash.......	....	....	....	87	87½
Sept.......	86	86½	84¾	84¾	85½
Dec.......	73	73½	72⅛	72⅛	72¾
Oats—					
Cash.......	....	....	....	45	45½
Sept.......	46¾	47	46	46	47
Dec.......	49¾	50	49¼	49¼	50
Clover Seed—					
Cash...	9.90	10.05	9.90	10.05	9.60
Oct...	10.00	10.15	10.00	10.15	9.70
Dec...	9.95	10.00	9.90	10.00	9.50
March.	10.10	10.20	10.10	10.20	9.80
Rye—					
No. 2...	....	....	....	1.08	1.08
Alsike—					
Cash...	9.30	....	....	9.40	9.30
Aug...	9.30	....	....	9.40	9.30
Sept...	9.30	....	....	9.40	9.30
Dec....	9.40	....	....	9.40	....
Timothy—					
Cach...	2.70	....	....	2.85	2.70
Sept...	2.57	....	....	2.65	2.55
Oct....	2.50	....	....	2.60	2.50
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Sept....	1.34½	1.35⅛	1.32½	1.33	1.35
Dec.....	1.37½	1.38⅜	1.35¾	1.36⅝	1.38
May....	1.42½	1.43¼	1.40⅛	1.41½	1.43⅜
Corn—					
Sept......	84⅛	84⅜	82¼	82½	83½
Dec.......	71½	72¼	70⅛	70⅝	71½
May......	75½	76	73⅝	74⅝	74½
Oats—					
Sept......	45	45⅝	44	44	44¾
Dec.......	47⅛	48¼	46⅞	47	47⅞
May......	50⅞	51¼	49⅞	49⅞	51
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Sept....	25.30	25.50	25.25	25.25	25.25
Lard—					
Sept...	12.97	13.00	12.80	12.90	12.95
Oct...	13.02	13.02	12.85	12.95	12.97
Dec...	12.70	12.72	12.60	12.65	12.67
Ribs—					
Sept...	13.72	13.72	13.52	13.70	13.70
Oct...	13.50	13.50	13.27	13.37	13.42
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Sept...	....	....	....	1.38⅞	1.40¼
Dec....	....	....	....	1.38½	1.40
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Sept...	....	....	....	1.38¼	1.40½
Dec....	....	....	....	1.38⅛	1.40⅝

Toledo Produce

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing price to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 29c; solid pack 30c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 27c; oleo, 19@23c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16½@17c; York State, 20c; brick, 17½@18c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., [illegible]; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 31c; imported, [illegible]c; Roquefort, 65c; Longhorn, 17@17½c.

Eggs—Fresh candled, 27c; strictly fresh, 29c; less ½ case ½c higher; 3-5 case lots, 21[illegible]c.

Vegetables.

Beans—Green, homegrown, 9c lb.; wax, 9c lb.
New Corn—15c doz.
New Turnips—$1.00 bu.
Cabbage—Home-grown, $2.50.
Michigan Celery—20@25c bunch.
Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.50.
Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, 35@70c.
Egg Plant—$2.00 doz.
Lettuce—Leaf, 8c.
Fancy Head Lettuce—$1.00 basket.
Mushrooms—65c pound.
Parsley—Home-grown, 20c doz.
Potatoes—$3.50 bbl.
Pepper Mangoes—Per bushel, $2.00.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 15c dozen; long, per dozen, 15c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 30c.
Virginia Sweets, $5.50 bbl.
Hothouse Tomatoes—60c lb.
Onions—Per sack, $2.50.
Home-grown Spinach—Per bushel, 65c.
Spanish Onions, per crate, $1.65.

Provisions.

Lard—14½c.
Fat Bacon—16½c.
Lean Bacon—22½c.
Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 19½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 19c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $26.00; hams, sugar cured, 18½c; shoulders, 14c; luncheon sausage, 18c.

Fresh pork sausage, 13c; bologna, 14c; frankfurters, 15½c; garlic sausage, 14c; dried beef, inside, 22c; knuckles, 24c.

Ocean Fish.

Halibut, 18c; salmon, 20c; bluefish, 20c; Jumbo soft shell crabs, $1.20; medium soft shell crabs, 75c; mackerel, large, 40@60c; live lobsters, 50c; boiled lobsters, 50c; shrimp, $1.50; crab meat, $2.75 gal.

Large clams, per 100, $1.25; Little Neck clams, per 100, $1.00; shrimp, $1.50 gallon.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $23.00; No. 2, $22.00.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.

Oats—43c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $8.25; winter patents, $7.75@8.00 per bbl.; family flour, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton—Bran, $24.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@30.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; coarse meal, $1.90@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $33.00@34.00; old process meal, $37.00@38.00; union grains, $32.00@35.00; alfalfa, chop, $32.00@34.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $19.00@20.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.20@1.25 cwt.

Oats—50c, old.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $21.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 16c; No. 2, 15c; bulls, 14c; green calf, No. 1, 26c; No. 2, 24c; kip, 22c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.50@5.00.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; active, higher; prime heavies, $10.20@10.25; heavy mixed, $10.30@10.35; mediums and heavy Yorkers, $10.40@10.50; light Yorkers, $10.25@10.40; pigs, $10.00@10.20; roughs, $7.00@9.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000; top sheep, $8.25; lower; top lambs, $11.25. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; top, $12.50.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,800; heavy, slow; others active; prime shipping, $8.00@10.00; butchers, $7.00@9.00; heifers, $6.008.25; cows, $4.00@7.25; bulls, $5.00@7.50; stockers and feeders, $6.00@7.25; stock heifers, $5.50@6.00; cows and springers, $50@115.00. Veals—Receipts, 1,200; active, $4.50@12.00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,200; active; heavy and mixed, $10.35@10.40; yorkers, $10.00@10.40; pigs, $10.00@10.15; roupghs, $9.00@9.10; stags, $6.50@7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; steady; lambs, $7.00@11.25; yearlings, $5.50@9.25; wethers, $8.00@8.25; ewes, $4.00@7.55; sheep mixed, $7.75@8.00.

New York Produce.

New York, Aug. 8.—Flour firm: spring patents, $6.90@7.15; winter patests, $6.65@6.90; winter straights, $6.15@6.50; Kansas straights, $6.65@6.90. Pork firm: mess, $28 00@28.50; family, 28.00@29.00; short clear, $25.50@27.00. Beef steady; mess, $18.00@18.50; family, $19.50@20.50. Lard steady; middle west, $13.10@13.20. Molasses quiet: New Orleans, open kettle, 40@45c. Hay steady: prime, $1.25; No. 1, $1.20; No. 2, $1.10; No. 3, 95c@$1.00; shipping, 75@80c. Hides steady: Bogota, 32½@33½c; Central America, 32½c. Leather firm; hemlock firsts, 37c; seconds, 36c.

Butter steady; receipts, 7,215; creamery, extras (92 score), 30c; creamery (higher scoring), 30½@31c; firsts, 28@29½c; seconds, 26@27½c. Eggs irregular; receipts, 13,317; fresh gathered, extra fine, 32@33c; extra firsts, 30@31c; firsts, 27@29c; nearby hennery whites, fine to fancy, 36@40c; nearby hennery browns, 34@36c. Cheese firm; receipts 3,527; state, whole milk, flats, fresh, specials, 16@16¼c; do. average fancy, 15½@15¾c. Live poultry weaker; no prices settled; dressed easy; broilers, 23@30c; fowls, 17@22c; turkeys, 23@32c.

Stomach Germs Routed

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy Drives Them Out

$1.00 Bottle FREE

Stomach Ailments often lead to Gall Stones, Yellow Jaundice, Acute and Chronic Indigestion, Appendicitis, Constipation, Auto-Intoxication, Gas Pressure, Fear of Heart Disease, Cancer and Ulcers of the Stomach and Intestines, etc. One dose of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy has proven successful in thousands of severe cases of Stomach Trouble. Saved many from the knife. At druggists, or if you have never tried Mayr's Wonderful Remedy, send 25c to pay postage and packing for $1.00 Bottle FREE. Obtain today and enjoy real happiness. Geo. H. Mayr, Mfg. Chemist, 152 Whiting st., Chicago, Ill. Show this to some sufferer.

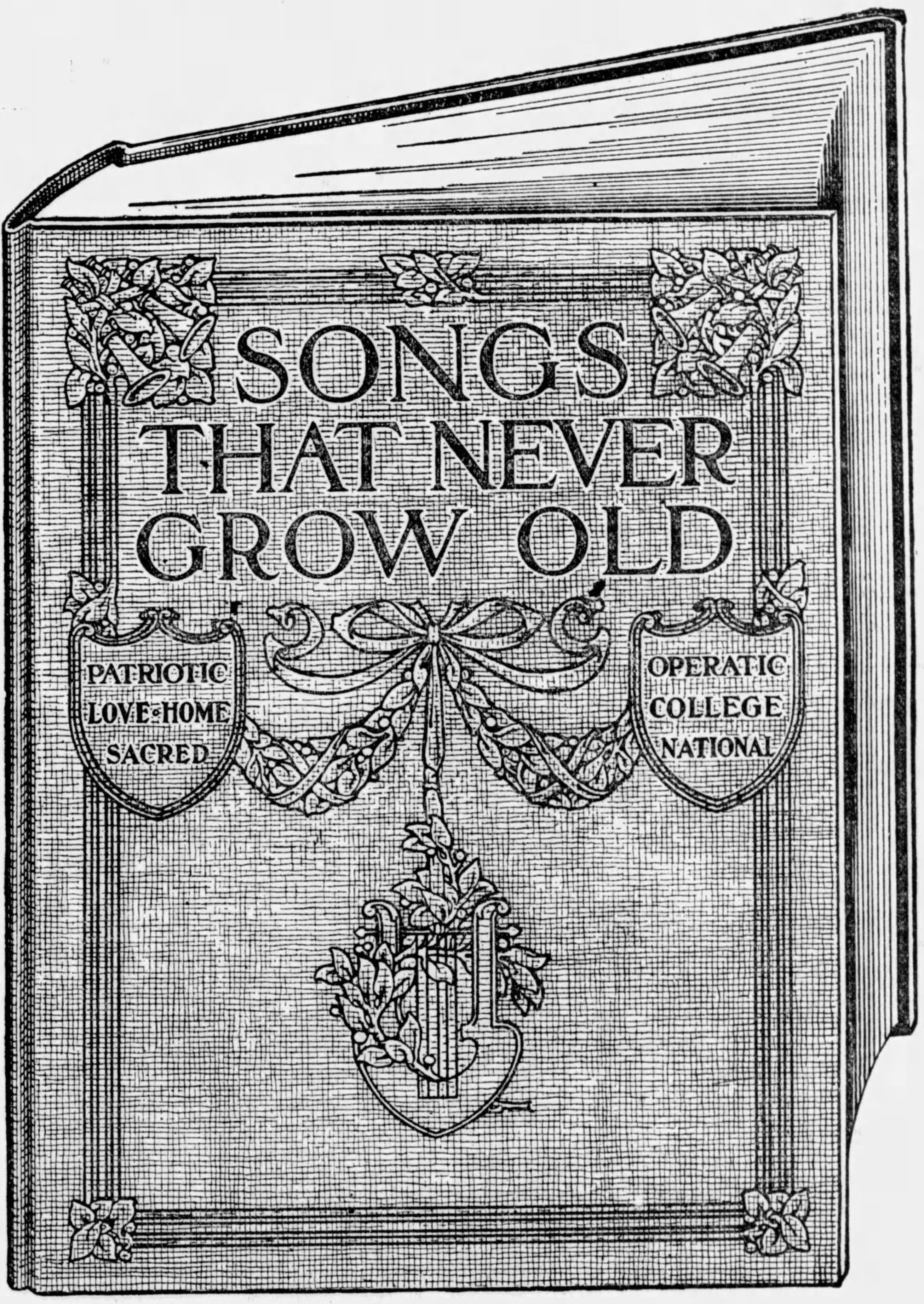
HAY FEVER

And Asthma TREATMENT sent any sufferer. Please state which you have. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Write for treatment today. Give express office. W. K. STERLINE, 631 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, OHIO

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

PARALYSIS Conquered at Last. Write for Proof. By Dr. Chase's Special Blood and Nerve Tablets. Dr. Chase, 224 N. Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PILES can be conquered. Convincing proof and test treatment of new method SENT FREE. Dr. Leonhardt Co., 164 Forest Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.



This Book Will Take a Big Place in Your Affections

Buy It at a Great Saving

Songs That Never Grow Old---A Whole Book Full---

256 page of words and music—A complete collection for the home.

What is more precious than the tender love songs of your youth?

Or the sublime hymns that have comforted the sick at heart and given new hope to the desolate or sweet lullabies crooned o'er the cradle?

You will find all these songs in "Songs That Never Grow Old." The home songs, the songs of love, patriotism, devotion, college, church and the best songs from the great operas. These are all here—with the illustrations of the famous singers whose names are intimately connected with them. The great national songs of foreign climes are all here, too.

You will find in this book every song that you love and more that you will come to cherish. It is handsomely bound for a generation of use. The score of each song is given complete, adapted for quick, easy reading by beginners. No more complete collection is obtainable—certainly not at anywhere near this special low price.

This book is sold in stores for $2.50. Our Price to Blade readers.........98c
POSTPAID

The Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau, Toledo Ohio

The Soda Fountain
An American Institution

30 Years Ago

Did you ever stop to realize that the soda fountain is as much an American institution as the sausage is a German institution, "French Bread" is an institution in France and the Plum pudding an English institution? And the funny part of it all is that though one seldom sees a soda fountain in Europe (and then only for the sake of attracting American tourist trade) just as soon as a foreigner gets to this country he too seems to learn to love the soda fountain.

But, if you are old enough to look back a few years you will remember that only comparatively recently has the soda fountain been either so popular or so beautiful and hygienic.

You may remember what these old soda fountains looked like—what poor provision they made to supply even their scanty trade.

What has wrought this great change—what has made the soda fountain a national institution—a comfort and necessity in the daily lives of men and women—not only during the hot summer time but the whole year 'round.

A Modern Soda Fountain

The answer lies in that delicious beverage Coca-Cola. Soon after its introduction at the fountains people began to ask more and more for this distinctive drink.

Along with its demand came the demand for more places that would serve it. Soda fountains sprang up everywhere, improving in beauty, neatness and attractive service. It is a fact that the part the soda fountain and all its allied industries have come to play in the economic life of the nation today is due largely to the stimulus given to it by Coca-Cola.

In the same way has the call for bottled beverages grown. In 1899 Coca-Cola in bottles was first put on the market and the same quick recognition and appreciation was accorded to it in this form as was so evident in the fountain trade. The same principles of purity, goodness and deliciousness made another astounding record of growth possible. Bottling plants have been established all over the country to take care of this branch.

Just think of it—over 90,000,000 glasses and bottles of Coca-Cola are drunk every month. So—just as much as is the soda fountain a national institution so is Coca-Cola the National Beverage.

2F

—Advertisement.

PAPER MILLS IN COMBINE TO BOOST PRICE, CHARGED

Publishers Make Accusation at Federal Probe.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Charges that evidence has been found of concerted action on the part of the news print paper manufacturers to control the price of paper were made before the federal trade commission by F. P. Glass, of Birmingham, Ala., vice president of the American News Publishers' association.

Glass charged that the price has jumped 25 to 30 per cent in the past year.

J. H. Zerby, of Pottsville, Pa., repsenting small publishers, confirmed the statements.

P. B. Dodge, of New York, president of the International Paper Company, said the reason the price had advanced so rapidly is because the demand is exceeding the supply.

CURE FOR ERUPTIVE TYPHUS DISCOVERED

New Serum Reduces Death Rate From 25 to 3 Pct.

Paris, Aug. 2.—A cure for eruptive typhus, the disease which made such terrible ravages in Serbia, has been discovered by Doctors Nicolle and Blaisot. The physicians described their discovery to the academy of medicine. It is a serum which they found after exhaustive experiments.

So far 38 serious cases have been treated by injections which were followed by rigid recovery in a number of patients. In addition, the injections of the serum prevented complications, so frequent in this illness and reduced the death rate from twenty-five to three per cent.

Average Age of Generals.

The average age of generals in the British army is 53.9 years; that of France, 60.5 years, and of the German army, 63.5 years.

RUSSIANS TAKE NINE VILLAGES FROM GERMANS

Break Down Attempts of the Teutons to Assume the Offensive in Volhynia District.

London, Aug. 7.—Attempts by the Germans along the Stokhod river in Volhynia to assume the offensive, broke down, the Russian war office announced today. Three more fortified villages, Zuyjin, Kostianieo and Reniuv, were captured today in addition to six occupied Sunday.

The forward push of the Russians in this sector is not only bringing them closer to Lemberg on the direct line of advance but is pointed out by military critics as likely seriously to endanger the entire Austrian front along the Stripa, to the south, which is rapidly being outflanked.

In the Caucasus (Turkish Armenia), the Russians have advanced still farther west of Erzingan in the direction of Kialkit.

Near Mush, the Russians had to retire before strong attacks by the Turks. Near Bitlis the Russians were attacked by a powerful force of Turks and Kurds, but the attack was repulsed.

Heavy Fighting Near Verdun.

Heavy fighting continues on the western front in the Verdun region. According to Paris, however, the Germans have been entirely unsuccessful in their efforts to regain ground lost to the French in General Nivelle's vigorous offensive of last week. An attack on the Thiaumont works is declared to have been checked at the outset by the French fire barrier, while an assault in the Vaux-Chapitre woods were broken up by the artillery and machine guns.

Cannonading around Chaulnes indicates that the area of fighting on the Somme front is being extended southward. Chaulnes is 10 miles southwest of Peronne and eight miles north of Roye.

English Hold Gains.

There was another night of violent fighting north of Pozieres, along the ridge which the British captured from the Germans Friday night.

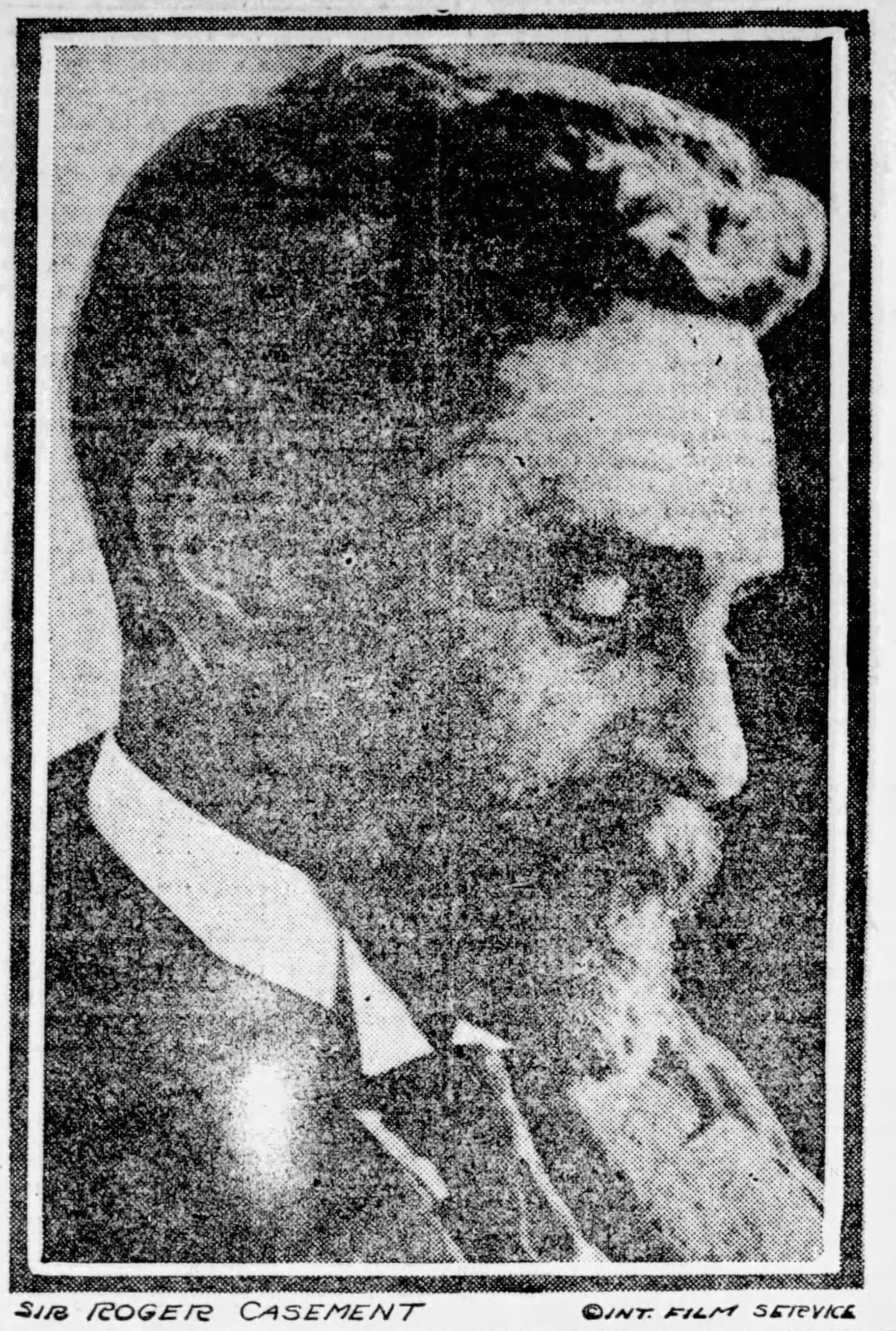
The British war office, in an official report issued early this afternoon, stated the Germans renewed their counter attacks against British which were all repulsed.

The ground captured by the British and Australian soldiers along the German second line between the Ancre rivers, has been strongly consolidated and fully organized, and the German attacks, althought driven home viciously, broke to pieces against the British defense. In some of the attacks, the Germans used liquid fire, but the British soldiers stood their ground.

The strong Turkish force which attacked the British at Romani, 22 miles east of the Suez canal, Friday, was defeated and put to flight by a counter attack.

The Turks, says the statement, are being vigorously pursued by the British, who have taken more than 2,500 prisoners, including some Germans.

HANGED IN LONDON FOR HIGH TREASON



SIR ROGER CASEMENT ©INT. FILM SERVICE

ITALIAN WAR CHIEF INVITES PAGE TO FRONT

Rome, Aug. 4.—The Duke of Genoa, who is acting as lieutenant general of Italy, representing King Victor Emmanuel while the latter is at the is at the front, has received Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador, in private audience. The duke expressed pleasure on hearing that Ambassador Page would soon visit the Italian front. Ambassador Page was thanked for the statement made by the ambassador before he left America regarding the Italian viewpoint on the war.

SOUTH AMERICAN WAR NEAR, LONDON REPORT

London, Aug. 7.—Reynolds' newspaper yesterday gave prominence to a rumor that there is likely to be a war in South Africa. "A diplomatic source reports," says the paper, "that Peru and Venezuela have secretly agreed to take vast lands from Colombia and Ecuador."

"BACK TO THE MINES" ONE WAY TO DODGE WAR SERVICE

London, Aug. 4.—Since the war began more than 160,000 men in England have left other occupations for that of the mines, because underground workers are barred from military service.

WILSON GIVES NO HOPE TO WOMEN

Still Believes Suffrage Question Should Be Dealt With by States.

Washington, Aug. 2.—President Wilson has not changed his position that the woman suffrage question should be dealt with by the states, it was announced today at the White House. The statement was brought forth by the announcement, yesterday, of Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, that he favored an amendment to the federal constitution giving the vote to women.

A delegation of suffragists saw the President yesterday and afterward indicated they believed he would make a new statement on the question before the convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association, in September. At that time the policy to be pursued in the presidential campaign will be determined by the national suffrage organization.

Position Unchanged.

Today Secretary Tumulty discussed the question with the President, and afterward announced that Mr. Wilson's position on the subject was unchanged. This position, as outlined several times to suffragist delegations within the last three years, is that while he favors votes for women, he is opposed to federal action.

If he continues his position his backers admit it is practically useless for him to waste any time appealing to the women voters of the country.

Voted for Suffrage.

If he changes front, the Republicans plan to use his flop as proof that he is willing to sacrifice principle in order to win a re-election.

The President voted for woman's suffrage in New Jersey last year.

It was indicated that today's announcement was final.

SHIPPING SETS NEW HIGH MARK

700,000 More Tons Clear U. S. Ports Than a Year Ago.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Merchant shipping cleared from ports of the United States in the year ending June 30 set a new record, notwithstanding the allied blockade, the closing of the Black sea and the withdrawal of German and Austrian merchant ships from trade.

Bureau of navigation reports made public today show the tonnage cleared was 25,500,000, of which 2,500,000 originated in the United States and 23,000,000 was foreign. The previous high water mark was 24,800,000 tons cleared in the year ending June 30, 1914.

Comparing the two years, American shipping tripled and European clearances decreased. The American tonnage to South America was 950,000, nearly five times greater, and to Europe 1,100,000, two and a half times greater. Total clearances to France and Italy almost doubled; clearances to Norway, Denmark and Sweden more than doubled, and to Greece increased threefold.

The increase in clearances of American shipping to South American countries is most notable for Argentina, whose tonnage in 1914 was less than 5,000, and in 1916, 190,000, and for Colombia, which got 285 tons of American products in 1914 and 100,000 tons in 1916. Clearings to Brazil were four times greater, and to Chile five times.

China got 50,000 tons of American goods in 1914 and 37,000 in 1916; for Japan there was a decrease from 66,000 to 13,000. Importations from Europe cleared from American ports for China were one-half as much in 1916 as in 1914 and for Japan about seven-tenths.

AMBASSADOR PAGE COMING HOME ON IMPORTANT MISSION

London, Aug. 3.—Carrying with him important diplomatic documents for the state department at Washington, Walter H. Page, the United States ambassador, and Mrs. Page, left today for Liverpool, to said for New York on the liner Philadelphia. The whole staff of the embassy was at Euston station to bid farewell to the departing diplomat.

ROW OVER BODY WHEN CASEMENT PAYS PENALTY

Authorities Refuse Request of Attorney to Turn It Over to Relatives.

London, Aug. 3.—Following the execution of Roger Casement for high treason today Gavin Duffy, the legal representative of Casement's relatives, announced that the home office had refused to turn over the remains to the Casement family.

Application had been made to the home secretary for the body, in order that it might be buried by the relatives.

Not only was that request refused, Mr. Duffy said, but he was also refused permission to witness the hanging.

Dr. P. R. Mander, surgeon, who examined Casement's body, declared that there was no evidence that the condemned man had suffered from insanity.

The governor of the prison testified that the warrant for Casement's execution was handed to him on July 29. He had seen the prisoner every day since his conviction.

The hanging took place at 9:05 o'clock. the prison governor said, death being instantaneous.

The warder who had charge of Casement testified that there was no delay in the execution and that it was carried out in the most satisfactory manner. Similar testimony was given by Dr. Mander, who said that the autopsy revealed a fracture of the spinal vertebrae. The body dropped six feet and three inches, it was stated.

"Can you make a statement that the prisoner was insane?" asked Duffy.

To this Dr. Mauder answered:

"There is no evidence of insanity."

Duffy then asked the coroner what disposition he was going to make of the body, adding: "I am here to make a request that the remains shall not be buried in the prison yard."

The coroner said he would have to abide by the instructions he had received.

At 9:08 o'clock the bell of Pentonville prison began tolling, proclaiming to those gathered outside the prison that Casement had been executed.

Back of the prison a little group of about 30 Irishmen and women had gathered. When the execution bell began ringing, these sobbing men and women threw themselves upon their knees, and began offering up prayers.

Immediately after the execution, the following notice was posted on the prison wall:

"We, the undersigned, hereby declare that the judgment of death was, this day, executed on Roger David Casement in his majesty's prison of Pentonville, in our presence.

"Signed by Arthur Metcalf, acting under sheriff of London, and James McCarroll, Roman Catholic priest."

A second notice, bearing the following information, was also posted;

"I, P. R. Mander, surgeon of his majesty's prison at Pentonville, hereby certify that I, this day, examined the body of Roger David Casement, on whom the judgment of death was this day executed in said prison, and that, on examination, I found the said Roger David Casement was dead."

In his final hours Casement did considerable writing, but, in the meantime, he did not neglect his rest. Upon being asked by one of the prison attendants if he had been able to secure any sleep, Casement replied that he slept like a top.

It was reported that Casement had left a statement on his activities in behalf of Ireland. However the prison attaches failed to confirm this report at the time of the execution. As the tall, bearded figure of the condemned man was led to the gallows, and just before the trap was sprung, Casement was asked if he desired to make a statement. The prisoner, already with the shadow of death upon him, turned to the officials and said:

"I die for my country."

A few moments later the body shot downward and after a few convulsive struggles remained limp. The corpse was cut down and examined and afterward an autopsy was conducted in the prison mortuary.

There was a memorable scene in Casement's cell just before the execution. The condemned man expressed a desire to be admitted into the Roman Catholic church and a messenger was at once dispatched to the prison chaplain, the Rev. Father Dean Ring, and the Rev. Father Carey, who hurried at once to Casement's cell.

For a quarter of an hour the two priests administered spiritual consolation to the condemned man. Casement uttered his confession and received holy communion.

A few minutes before 9 o'clock Ellis, the hangman, entered Casement's cell.

Casement arose at the entrance of the executioner and made a slight gesture as though to show his readiness for death. The prisoner's deeply lined face was pale and his eyes were sunken, but he gave no evidence of fear.

As the hour of 9 struck the death procession formed and started for the gallows. It was headed by the two Roman Catholic priests who had been consoling the condemned man. Following the priests were two warders with Casement between them. Casement's lips moved occasionally as though in prayer.

The walk was short and the party quickly reached the gallows. As the sad little procession moved forward, the priests recited the litany for the dying and Casement responded in low tones: "Lord, have mercy on my soul."

When the execution shed was reached, Ellis approached Casement and pinioned his arms. The prison chaplains, the governor of the prison, the under sheriff of London and under sheriff of Middlesex, took up their positions in front of the scaffold.

Casement was placed upon the drop board and the lever was pulled, dropping the prisoner's body through space for a fall of about six feet.

There were no scenes of excitement in the neighborhood of the prison, but extra policemen were on duty and the streets adjacent to Pentonville were kept under constant patrol.

The small group of mourning men and women made no demonstration of any kind except when they started praying during the tolling of the execution bell. While the bell was ringing, the prison gate opened, and two priests, dressed in black, emerged.

As time passed the little group in front of the prison gained in size and soon a crowd of respectable proportions had assembled.

Considerable speculation was aroused a few minutes before 9 o'clock when a telegraph messenger arrived at the prison. Some thought that an eleventh hour reprieve had been granted. Hope ran high, but it was soon dissipated.

The roofs of the neighboring houses around the prison were utilized by some of the curious who hoped to be able to see the hanging. However, the persons occupying those vantage spots were disappointed, for the execution took place inside of a shed.

According to one news agency, Casement had high hopes of being reprieved until the eve of his execution. He did not hide the fact that he expected his many powerful friends would obtain for him a free pardon, because many of them exercised no little influence in political as well as literary circles.

"As there was no sign of reprieve last night," this account says, "the condemned man became very morose and hardly spoke at all. He did, however inquire about the Zeppelin raids, and asked if any German airships had reached London. Soon afterward he became resigned to his fate, and, after he had done a considerable amount of writing, he retired to rest and slept soundly.

"When aroused this morning, Casement showed considerable nervousness, but he was quite collected and thanked the wardens for the many little kindnesses they had shown him while he occupied the death cell."

Chronology of the Casement Treason Case

April 21 Landed from the German submarine U-19, near Tralee, Ireland.

April 22—Arrested and taken to England.

May 15—Arraigned in Bow Street Court.

May 17—Held for trial on the charge of high treason.

June 26—Trial began in Old Bailey Court.

June 29—Found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

July 17—Arguments for appeal rejected.

OUTLOOK IS DARK FOR CONSERVATION BILLS

Indications Point to Deadlock in Conference.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Fear that failure of congress to carry out the conservation program may prove an embarrassing obstacle in the coming campaign, particularly in winning Progressive votes, has stirred the administration to new efforts to bring the two houses into accord on the general dam bill, one of the most important conservation measures.

One of the results of yesterday's conference between President Wilson and Seantor Shields, author of the senate general dam bill, will be a resumption of meetings of the conferees appointed by the senate and house to adjust the differences over the measure. The senate bill has been condemned by the conservationists in and out of congress on the ground that it turns enormously valuable water power over to private interests "for a song." The house bill has their endorsement.

Indications are that the conferees will remain deadlocksd and that the bill will die in conference. The Myers waterpower bill and the land leasing bill are doomed to accompany it to the legislative graveyard.

QUIT BEFORE SEPT. 1, WILSON TELLS CONGRESS

Washington, Aug. 4.—President Wilson again sent word to congress he wanted it to adjourn before September 1. Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip, was summoned to the White House, and given the message. The administration's legislative program was not changed.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Terms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Motormen, conductors. $80 monthly. Interurbans everywhere. Experience unnecessary. Qualify now. State age; booklet free. Address Box K-146, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N.Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Ladies to sew at home for a large Phila. firm; good pay, nice work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices paid. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut st., Phila., Pa.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Earn $15 weekly addressing envelopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Hine, Garden Grove, Iowa.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted — Men and women everywhere; U. S. government. Life jobs; $75.00 month. Steady work; short hours. Many appointments during summer and fall. "Pull" unnecessary. Common education sufficient. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. N 31, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W 57, Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash., D. C.

Large manufacturer wants representatives to sell shirts, underwear, hosiery, dresses waists, skirts, direct to homes. Write for free samples. Madison Mills, 586 Broadway, New York City.

Women make money introducing Priscilla fabrics, hosiery, underwear, dresses in spare time; beautiful samples furnished. Fitzcharles Co., Dept. 136, Trenton, N. J.

Salesman and agent to handle fertilizer in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Address Lock Box 586 Central Station, Toledo, Ohio.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

"Patents and Patent Possibilities" is a 72-page treatise telling what to invent and where to sell it. Manufacturers constantly writing for patents. Help supply the demand. Books free. H. S. Hill, 946 McLachlen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Inventions wanted. Your ideas may bring wealth. Send sketch for free advice. Patents secured through our credit system advertised free in Popular Mechanics' Magazine. Book free. Waters Co., 4318 Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to anyone who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL earning power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-29 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

Twenty-one methods of acquiring the Almighty Dollar quickly and honorably; full instructions sent for 10 cents silver. Address C. C. French, Waynesboro, Pa.

SALESMEN.

Salesmen selling restaurant, hotel, cafe, cigar, pool, drug, general store trade can do big business with our new live pocket side line. All merchants, towns 100,000 and under want it; $5.00 commission each sale. No collecting. No expenses or risk to merchant. We take back all unsold goods. Canfield Mfg. Co., 208 Sigel st., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS WANTED.

Have 4,000 buyers; describe your unsold property. 414 Farmers Exchange, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE— FARMS

Profitable little farms in valley of Virginia, 5 and 10-acre tracts, $250 and up. Good fruit and farming country. Send for literature now. F. H. LaBaume, Agr. Agt. N. & W. Ry., 208 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

For Sale—Dairy farm 124 acres near Elmira, N. Y.; for further particulars, address owner, W. B. Chapman, Cayuta, N. Y.

For Sale—Choice Indiana Farms. Free list. F. B. Hofman, Plymouth, Ind.

FOR SALE.

For Sale—22-room hotel, all modern improvements; located in one of the prettiest villages on the shore of Lake Michigan in the heart of the fruit belt. For particulars address Hotel Western, Empire, Mich.

FOR SALE—LANDS.

Florida Land at fraction of usual cost, co-operative land club plan. Z. G. Hawk, 232 Nasby Bldg., Toledo, Ohio.

PAPERS PREPARED.

Speeches, lectures, essays, papers prepared; any subject. Research work. Expert, prompt service; 500 words, $1. Write Literary Bureau, 200, Hanibal, Mo.

FOR SALE—HORSES.

Horses for Sale—Adoption of motor vehicles necessitates the disposal of several good horses. Inquire at the Milner Barns, 15th street and Belmont avenue.

PATENTS.

PATENTS Write for How to Obtain a Patent, List of Patent Buyers and Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four books sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 798 Ninth St., Washington, D. C.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

OLD FALSE TEETH We pay up to $5 a set. Mail to Herwitz Bros., 323 Central Bldg., Rochester, N.Y.

Overland Free

New 1917 Model FREIGHT PREPAID If you live in the country or town under 10,000, you can become the owner of this new 1917 Overland without cost, as a reward for a few weeks' spare time work in your own community. Write today. C. F. ALDRICH, Mgr. St. Paul, Minn.

Jobs Open Thousands of good jobs open this year in the Government Service. My FREE Book E. K. 1032 tells how to get one. Write today Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

MEXICO Be prepared. Have the facts abouts its People, Minerals, Railroads, Agriculture, Climate, etc. A Book by a man who has spent years in Mexico. Send 25 cts. in coin to Box 719, New Haven, Conn.

BASEBALL

The end of last week saw a new leader in the American league, Clarence Rowland having piloted the Chicago White Sox to the top niche. The Windy City aggregation led the Boston Red Sox by three points. Chicago won eight of the nine games played. The big feature of this league was the rapid rise of the St. Louis Browns, who won seven out of eight games played during the week and put themselves in the pennant race. The New York Americans dropped when they lost all seven games played. In the National, Brooklyn still leads by a safe margin, winning seven out of eight games played during the week. At the end of the week in the American Association Kansas City retained the lead while in the International Buffalo and Providence were tied for firht place.

American League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago....	60	44	.577	Detroit.....	55	50	.524
Boston.....	58	43	.574	Washington.	51	49	.510
Cleveland..	57	44.	.564	St. Louis...	52	51	.505
New York..	54	47	.535	Philadelphia	19	78	.188

National League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn...	59	35	.628	Chicago....	46	53	.465
Boston.....	53	38	.582	St. Louis....	45	57	.441
Philedalphia.	53	40	.570	Pittsburgh..	41	53	.436
New York...	48	45	.516	Cincinnati..	39	63	.382

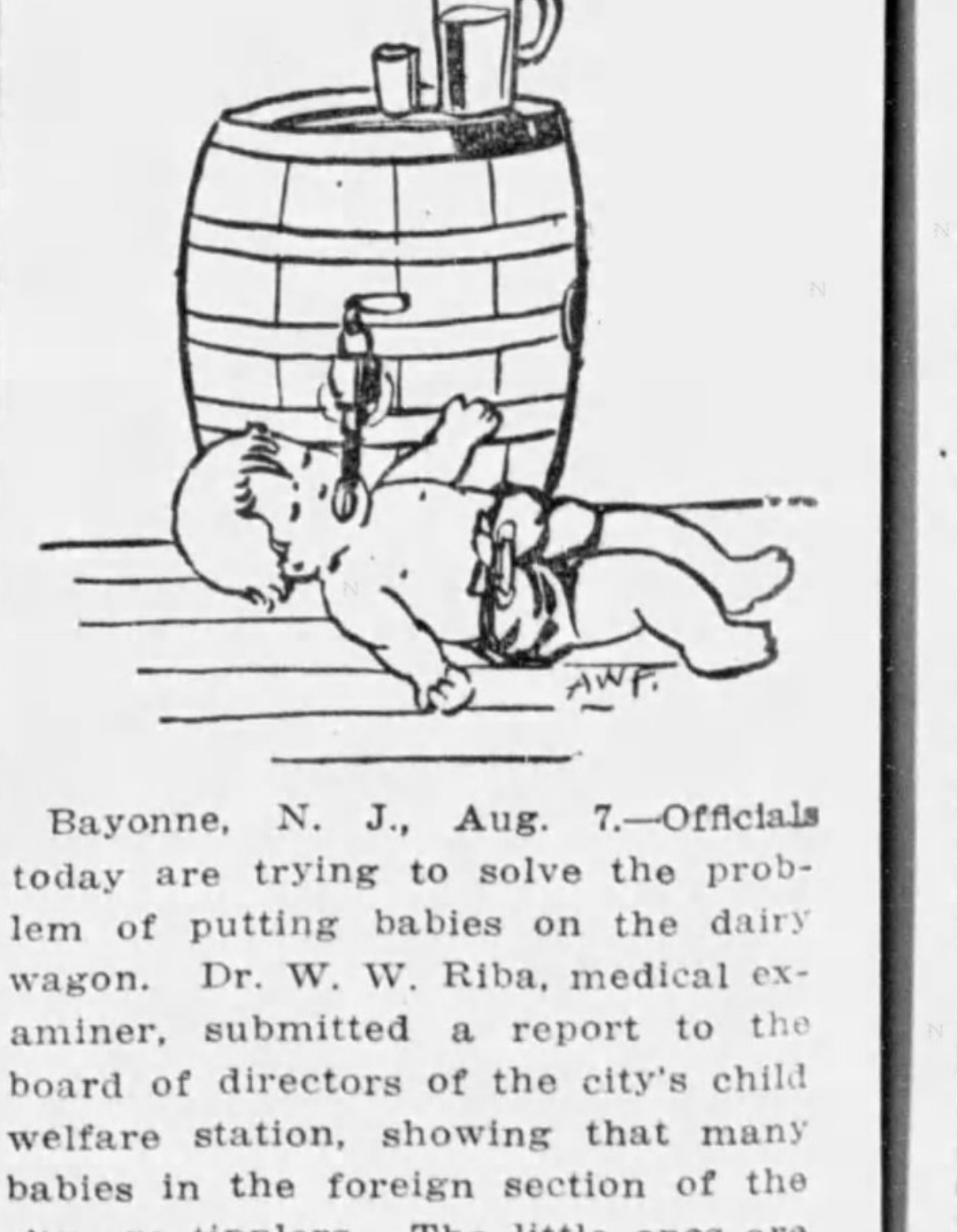
International League.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo.....	52	43	.547	Baltimore..	50	47	.515
Providence..	52	43	.547	Richmond..	45	47	.489
Montreal...	50	44	.532	Newark....	40	53	.430
Toronto....	47	44	.516	Rochester..	38	53	.418

American Association.

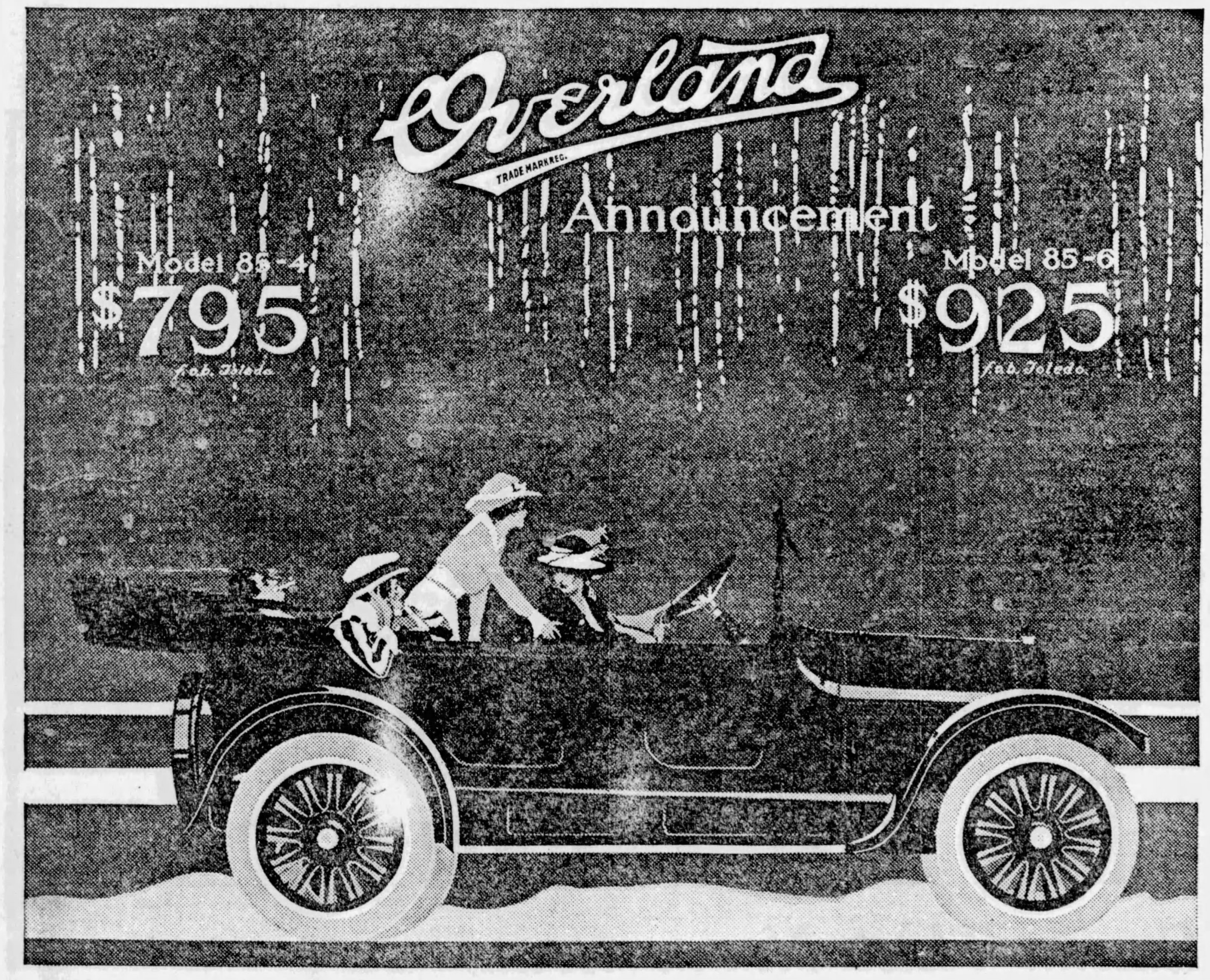
	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Kansas City	64	42	.604	St. Paul....	51	49	.510
Louisville..	60	45	.571	TOLEDO...	50	52	.490
Indianapolis	58	47	.522	Columbus...	41	59	.410
Minneapolis.	54	51	.514	Milwaukee.	36	69	.343

Feed Babies Beer Because It's Cheaper



Bayonne, N. J., Aug. 7.—Officials today are trying to solve the problem of putting babies on the dairy wagon. Dr. W. W. Riba, medical examiner, submitted a report to the board of directors of the city's child welfare station, showing that many babies in the foreign section of the city are tipplers. The little ones are started out on a diet of beer, the report says, long before they reach the age when they can place their feet on the shiny, brass rail.

In some cases, Dr. Riba reports, the beer diet is given the little one because it is much cheaper than milk.



What 1000 Cars a Day Make Possible

1,000 cars a day enable us to use materials of a much higher quality and not only permit but actually enforce an accuracy of workmanship which smaller productions of cars in the same price range **neither permit nor require.**

1000 cars a day make possible better, larger, much more comfortable cars than have ever before been possible at anywhere near the price.

* * *

This newest Overland is the largest Four ever offered for so low a price.

In the first place, note the longer wheelbase—112 inches.

The en bloc 35 horsepower motor which has made the Overland famous is continued.

True—it is perfected even more and now it is a fitting climax of the experience obtained from a quarter of a million of these Overland motors in daily use.

Shock-absorbing cantilever type rear springs are a big improvement.

The gasoline tank placed in the rear is another improvement. The vacuum system, insuring a steady, even gasoline flow at all times, is still another improvement.

Yet the price of this, our greatest Four cylinder value, is less than any car of its size ever sold for before.

* * *

No less a pace maker is the newest Overland Six.

Here is a snappy five-passenger long stroke 40 horsepower model having all the advantages of higher-priced Sixes, yet it comes absolutely complete at a lower price than any other six of its size.

And the motor!

You've heard all about fast get-aways—smoothness—crawling and climbing on high. This does all that and then some!

Some Six! Yet the price is lower than any other six of its size.

* * *

The Overland dealer is ready to make demonstrations of both models now.

The New Four 35 horsepower en bloc motor, 112 inch wheelbase

The New Six 35-40 horsepower en bloc motor, 116 inch wheelbase

Other Specifications

32 x 4 inch tires; non-skid rear
Cantilever rear springs
Auto-Lite starting and lighting
Vacuum tank fuel feed
Gasoline tank in rear with gauge
Electric control switches on steering column

Catalog on request. Please address Dept. 824.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio.

"Made in U. S. A."